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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1854.

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MACKESON'S GUIDE to the CHURCHES of LONDON and its SUBURBS for 1881 (Published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, St. Albans, and Bedford), contains names and addresses of Clergy, readers, organists, choirmasters, and full details as to services, ritual, music, hymn books, architecture, organs, bells, &c., of every church within twelve miles of London.

METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough-street; PARKER, Southampton-street, Strand; WALTER SMITH, 34, King-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Committee of Thirty-three appointed to examine M. Gambetta's scheme for the revision of the Constitution held a sitting on Saturday, at which the discussion chiefly bore upon the powers to be exercised by the Congress of the two Houses. M. Gambetta attended the deliberation, and in reply to a question declared that anything the Congress might do beyond the preliminary scheme of revision agreed upon by the Chambers would be illegal. He added that if the Congress should exceed this scheme it would place itself in a revolutionary position, and it would then be the duty of the President of the Republic, as guardian of the Constitution, to consider what measures ought to be adopted. This gave rise to some commotion, in the course of which M. Gambetta retired and the Committee adjourned. On reassembling, however, they agreed to submit the following resolution to the Chamber of Deputies: "In conformity with Article 8 of the Constitution of February 25, 1875, and in compliance with the request of the President of the Republic, the Chamber, considering it necessary to revise Articles 4, 7, and 8 of the Constitution, relative to the organisation of the Senate, and Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Constitutional Law of 1875, concerning the relations of the public powers, declares that there exists ground for a revision of the constitutional laws." This resolution was adopted by 24 votes to 3. Five members refrained from voting. The resolution, although apparently admitting of a partial revision, does not satisfy the Cabinet, as it not only fails to provide for the insertion of the system of *scrutin de liste* in the Constitution, but regards the rights of Congress as sovereign and unlimited. Several of the Paris papers condemn the Committee's resolution on account of the confusion and obscurity of its terms. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* thus writes respecting the proceedings:—"It is difficult to resist the conclusion, to which yesterday's proceedings have led the public, that the fate of the *grand Ministère* is sealed. With an apparent want of judgment and self-control, which, in a man of his years, and one who has achieved so commanding a position, is simply inconceivable, M. Gambetta seems to have thrown away the splendid game he held in his own hands, and has, if not irrevocably, at least most seriously, damaged his position and popularity for a long time to come."

In the Chamber, on Monday, M. Andrieux brought up the report of the Revision Committee. It states that in view of the verdict of the last elections, all but two of its members pronounce for the principle of revision, and that a large number of them deem that the Congress, as the highest representation of national sovereignty, cannot, except by an express text, be limited in its deliberations by bodies comparatively inferior. "If, however," says, the Committee, "we do not believe we can impose limits on it, we have unquestionably a right to inform it of our views on the extent of our revisionist projects." The report concurs with the Government in its construction of the two recent elections as having placed above all question the existence of two Houses and of the Presidency and also as having called for a change in the election of departmental and life Senators. The report proceeds:—

"The same harmony exists on the necessity of fresh provisions respecting the Budget functions of the Senate. Lastly, we readily agree with the Government that public prayers have nothing to do with a Constitution. The question remains of introducing the principle of *scrutin de liste* into the Constitutional laws. Your Committee has not deemed it incumbent on it to pronounce on the respective merits of *scrutin de liste* and *scrutin d'arrondissement*. In the Committee, as in the different fractions of the Chamber, we should have been divided, but your Committee rejects the introduction of *scrutin de liste* into the Constitution. The reason is that in this question individual wishes have taken the place of the national will. The election programmes show that it entered nobody's head, neither the electors nor the candidates, to make a Constitutional provision of *scrutin de liste*, especially after a few months' existence of the new Chamber. *Scrutin de liste* in the Constitution would be a condemnation of our origin and would jeopardise the credit and authority necessary to every Chamber. The Dissolutionist campaign would be opened and nearly consummated notwithstanding the sincerest, but perhaps also the least far-sighted assurances. Has the doubtful, perhaps inextricable, situation in which the Chamber would be placed been reflected upon? But a more urgent consideration forbids us to accept on this point the Cabinet's proposals. That consideration is drawn from the object it seems to us to be pursuing. How is one to explain that *scrutin de liste* should be indispensable just now to govern with a Chamber to which nearly four years' existence appears to be guaranteed? What, then, is the virtue of this dogma, which only needs to be defined to raise at once their intelligence and transform the Deputies elected by *scrutin d'arrondissement*? You are told that you will be rendered independent of your electors. Take care lest that honourable and legitimate independence should soon be succeeded by another."

In the French Chamber on Thursday the debate took place on the Bill for the revision of the Constitution. There was a large attendance of members, and the public galleries were crowded. After speeches from M. Legrand, M. Lockroy, and M. Fabre, the general debate was declared closed. An amendment of M. Barodet was then put proposing a revision of the Constitution in its entirety. This was rejected. M. Gambetta then rose and defended his policy in a long and eloquent speech. Many of his arguments were received in silence by the House. Ultimately, the Revision Bill was rejected by 305 to 117 votes. M. Gambetta shortly afterwards proceeded to the Elysée, and placed the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the hands of the President of the Republic.

The anniversary masses for Louis XVI. at the Chapelle Expiatoire on Saturday were attended by the Comte and the Comtesse de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, Princess Blanche d'Orleans, Queen Isabella, and the leading Legitimists, the collection being devoted to the Church of the Sacred Heart.

ITALY.—The Electoral Reform Bill was finally voted on Saturday by 217 against 63, and signed by the King on Sunday. It enfranchises all who are able to read and write, and who pay 19f. 80c. in taxes. A contest on the question of the *scrutin de liste* is now to come; if Signor Depretis succeeds in carrying this measure the Chamber will be dissolved.

Garibaldi once more, after twenty-two years, went over—or, rather, was brought— to Naples on Saturday. A description in the *Daily News* says:—

"Garibaldi lies stretched in a half-sitting posture in an invalid chair, wrapped in a fawn-coloured mantle. Around him, in attitudes of evident solicitude, stand his wife, his sons, the physicians, and some young ladies. A parasol is held over his head, for the sun is hot. Little Manlio, whose golden locks, flowing down to his shoulders, are surmounted by a high-crowned, soft felt hat, looks about him with evident interest. Menotti advances and bows repeatedly in answer to the continued cheering. It is a short but all too noisy quarter of an hour for the invalid. He is about to be transferred from the steamer. We see the face of the aged hero—alas, more aged than the actual number of his years warrants. He lies immovable. He cannot turn his head. In his left hand he holds a white handkerchief, which he sometimes feebly moves in answer to the affectionate cheers. His countenance wears the waxen tint of confirmed sickness and his eyes are cavernous. There is no sign of the emotion he must feel at again seeing Naples, returning as an invalid to seek health where he was once so strong a help. He is carried up the steps of the villa and disappears, while the cheering continues unceasingly. The Syndic, on welcoming Garibaldi in the name of the city of Naples, received the following reply:—'Naples is not only most beautiful, but also good and generous. I arrive here rather indisposed. I require rest and quiet. Pray tell the Neapolitans that I want no demonstrations, no visits, no visits at all—not oven of my personal friends.' He repeated these words, and to-day the wish of Garibaldi is placarded everywhere."

It appears that, as soon as it was known that Garibaldi was worse than usual in health, the *Exploratore*, paddle-wheel despatch boat, the fastest in the Italian Navy, was sent to Caprera, and physicians having advised his removal to Naples, this was carried out with every possible tenderness.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Hong Kong, dated the 19th of December, which has been received at Plymouth, says:—

It having been reported that a large extension of the Russian naval station was in progress at Vladivostock, the place has been visited by Vice-Admiral Willes, and what he there saw has apparently made so much impression upon him that a long despatch has been transmitted to the Admiralty upon the subject. A new dock for repairing ships and a slip for constructing small armed craft are in hand. A factory for the manufacture of torpedoes and additional batteries to strengthen the defence of the place is employing several hundreds of hands in its construction. The Siberian flotilla, instead of comprising, as in the past, two old schooners and three obsolete gun-vessels, now consists of two floating batteries, four schooners, and five gunboats of the newest description. For the moment, Russia appears to have abandoned her hostile intentions upon Corea, but she seems to be none the less determined to constitute herself the leading naval Power in the North Pacific.

AMERICA.—At the trial of Guiteau, the jury found a verdict within half-an-hour after leaving the court. They returned in fifty minutes after going out. It was then pitch dark. There was no gas in the court, and a handful of candles which were set around the tables made the darkness conspicuous. The court was packed with people. The Clerk asked the foreman if the jury had agreed upon their verdict. He replied, "We have." "What is the verdict," was then asked, "Guilty or not Guilty?" He replied distinctly "Guilty as indicted." Then the pent-up feelings of the audience broke out in uproarious applause. "Order!" shouted the bailiffs, and the counsel sprang to their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted to address the Court, but Mr. Corkhill shouted, "Wait till we have the verdict complete in due form of law." Order being restored, the foreman repeated, "Guilty, as indicted, so say we all of us." The jury all responded, "We do." Again applause broke out. On Mr. Scovillo's demand, the jury were polled, each replying "Guilty." Guiteau, to whom this verdict was unexpected, for he repeatedly expressed a different opinion while awaiting the return of the jury, was at first taken aback, but, recovering himself, he shouted, "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury; don't you forget it." Mr. Scoville asked the Court to permit him to do whatever was necessary to save his rights. Judge Cox said he would be given all legal time allowed to file exceptions; also four days for motion in arrest of judgment. Guiteau called out, "God will avenge this outrage."

The Judge thanked the jury for their attention during the seventy-two days of the trial and then dismissed them. The Court then adjourned. As Guiteau was led out he said, "The Court in Banc will reverse this business." He appeared to be like a man indignant at some outrage put upon him. He was hurried into the van and driven to the gaol, followed by a yelling crowd. The result gives universal public satisfaction. While Mr. Scoville will appeal to the Court in Banc for a new trial, the legal opinion is, that this will accomplish nothing but delay. The prisoner's appeal cannot be heard till next term, at the beginning of April. Then, if dismissed, his execution will not follow before July.

Telegrams from various places report that cannon firing and other demonstrations were made on the publication of the verdict.

HERZEGOVINA.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Vienna as follows, under date the 21st inst.:—

I send you by letter a piece of news I have just learned, as I am not at all certain that the authorities would let a telegram pass containing it. There is no longer any doubt that the whole army is being mobilised. All the regiments in Vienna are ready to march at a moment's notice. To-morrow ten provision trains leave this city for Ragusa. Each of them is capable of providing the army with 3,000 loaves a day. Not a single officer has the least doubt that the insurgents are but a pretext for sending the army south, without creating too much alarm. Italy is preparing for war, and Austria expects a declaration of war within a very short time. It would seem that the King of Italy's visit was made with a determined purpose to obtain certain portions of territory from Austria, and that, as this purpose did not succeed, the Italians have made preparations to take them by force.

Telegraphing on Monday night, the same correspondent says:—

The fact is becoming obvious that Austria will not merely have to battle against single bands of insurgents, but that the insurrection is well organised and directed from a central point. On the 20th large bands of insurgents appeared in the Dubrava; 150 insurgents forced the gendarmes of Glavaticevo to withdraw to Konjica. More insurgents are advancing towards Konjica; 1,000 insurgents have assembled above Kameno, near Vratlo. The general commanding in Serajovo reports that 500 insurgents armed with Snider rifles, and several hundred armed with hatchets, having assembled in the Zagorje, commanded by Sirdar Tungus. Other bands are terrorising the surrounding districts. On the 17th the gendarmes of Kalinovics were attacked by 150 insurgents. Three companies sent to their aid from Fotscha found Vratlo occupied by 200 insurgents. Three more companies from Jelec and Borja succeeded in clearing Vratlo. News from Kalinovics states that an encounter took place on the 18th between Ulok and Nevesinje. A Jaeger battalion on the 18th reconnoitred the district round Ulok, and found a line of sentinels extending for 3,000 paces. After an hour's conflict, the battalion returned to Nevesinje. Travellers arriving from South Dalmatia report that the gendarmerie garrison in Stolac was set fire to. Nine persons perished in the flames. The same day several persons quarrelled with the landlord of a tavern and killed him, although his wife offered them 4,000 florins to spare his life. The Lloyd Company has received orders to have ships ready to transport two infantry regiments and four Jaeger battalions. The reserves of several regiments in Prague, Temesvar, Znaim, and Vienna have received orders to march south. The English squadron in the Mediterranean is concentrating at Malta.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna states that the insurrection is spreading northwards as far as Konjitza, on the Bosnian side of the Narenta river, and within one day's march of Serajevo. Beyond this official statement, he says, information is scanty. The Government has already politely forbidden the publication of accounts of military preparations. It is reported that some of the Greek clergy are assisting the insurgents, who are well provided with arms and money, coming mostly from Russia. The construction of a military road from Grahovo to Cettinje is being hastened on, in order the better to guard the Montenegrin frontier. Revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations have been distributed throughout the whole of the insurgent district.

A telegram from Pesth says.—

Those Austro-Hungarian battalions who were garrisoning Bosnia and Herzegovina before the outbreak of the insurrection have summoned part of their reserve men to join the colours. Each battalion will therefore soon number 650 men, and the whole army in the south will comprise 55,500 men. Of the troops who have been marched to the Bocche di Cattaro, some have been sent to reinforce the garrisons of the forts and block-houses along the frontier of Montenegro, while others are encamping on the coast from Castelnuovo to Cattaro. Scouts are being sent to protect the loyal population against robbery and murder; but the offensive will not be assumed before the reserve men have reached their battalions. A company of the 67th Regiment of Infantry, who left Pesth a fortnight ago, has had a skirmish with a band of insurgents near Trebinje. The band lost three men, and fled into a forest. Letters from Transylvania report that Roumanian officers have been there buying a large number of cavalry horses.

CAPETOWN.—The Capetown correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

Basutoland continues in a very unsettled state. Many of the chiefs have, however, unwillingly accepted the award, but others, at whose head is Masupha, refuse to do so. Mr. Orpen has just made a vigorous effort to capture the rebel chief, with the co-operation of Letsea and Lerothodi, but has failed in attaining his object. The two chiefs named have in vain endeavoured to persuade Masupha to lay down his arms and submit to the award; and at last, finding that he refused to recognise the authority of Letsea, they agreed to use force to compel him to submit. Ten thousand horsemen accordingly collected at Maseru under their orders, and, Mr. Orpen placing himself at their head, they made straight for Thaba Bosigo, his great mountain stronghold. This was seized without any resistance being offered, but it was found that Masupha was absent with the greater portion of his men. Two of Letsea's sons, who are married to Masupha's daughters, have refused to proceed further in the matter, alleging that they had only agreed to a show of force, and so drew off with their followers. This left Mr. Orpen with only a third of his original force, and even these, as was evident by the demeanour of several of the chiefs, were not to be relied upon. He, therefore, fell back with the force to Maseru. The feeling throughout Basutoland in general is in favour of peace; but the influence of the so-called National party, led by Masupha, is great, and the future course of events must be considered as very uncertain.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Muir, a Government agent on board the labour-recruiting schooner *Isabella*, Mr. Hampshire, the mate, and two half-castes have been treacherously massacred by the natives of Santo Island. While Mr. Muir was parleying with the natives one of the latter aimed a blow at him, which he, however, warded off and struck his assailant dead. The party were thereupon attacked by the whole body of natives, and were all killed with the exception of two men, who managed to effect their escape. The natives of Santo Island are cannibals.

SERVIA.—The prosecution of the deposed Metropolitan, who has been and is still the chief promoter of the Panslav movement in Servia, for seditious language against the Prince in his New Year's Address, is in progress. At the first examination he denied having made the remarks attributed to him by the witnesses who were present, but this denial was not considered to be conclusive, and the inquiry consequently continues.

ZANZIBAR.—Our correspondent writes under date, December 31, 1881:—

This house is full of bustle and work, as usual. We have sent off Mr. Johnson and Mr. Clarke for the mainland. Mr. C. hopes to begin a mission at Lindi, a seaport. Mr. J. has had his house destroyed in Mataka's country, and his goods plundered, but he cannot bear to leave the people amongst whom he has been preaching, and he intends to settle about two or three days' journey nearer the north end of the Lake Nyanza, whence he can from time to time visit his old people. Mr. Janson will live with him. There is always a good deal of furnishing, buying of stores, &c., in starting a new station. Mr. Roberts, the young schoolmaster, who came out by last mail, is going up to Masasi to help Mr. Maples. Mr. Lowndes was ordained on St. Andrew's Day, and is gone to Magilla. The following account of the boys' school at Zanzibar has been sent by Mr. H. Geldart:—At eight o'clock all the boys go to bathe. It is a pretty sight to see eighty black figures dotted over a fair-sized piece of sea. Almost all are expert swimmers. At 8-30 a.m. all assemble in school. After prayer the first lesson is Holy Scripture, or Catechism. Some forty can say the Catechism well. We have singing one morning in the week. You could not at first induce the boys to sing treble, they say it is "like a girl;" but now fourteen or twenty in the choir sing treble fairly well. There are some sixty-four in school at one time, the remaining ones being at the various trades. The first class in arithmetic will multiply or divide sums of money in English or Swahili coinage by six or seven figures. As yet they do not get on much in proportion. The first class read and write simple English very fairly. Swahili they both read and write fluently and very correctly. They also study the atlas, and are acquainted with the principal countries of the globe. Lately I saw a boy, our pupil for fourteen months, suffering from an ulcerated leg—a common complaint here—sitting in a corner of the sick room, quietly reading to himself Old Testament stories in Swahili. How different his state, little more than a year ago, when he was an uncared-for, ignorant slave! We are here feeding the hungry, clothing and housing the destitute, teaching the ignorant of Jesus their Saviour. School in the afternoon from two till five. Afterwards football, fishing, playing their own games. Dinner at 6.30. On Saturday all help to wash out thoroughly the house and the surroundings, which work is generally finished by ten a.m., when they have the rest of the day for play.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A process-server named Neligan, while returning from Bantry Quarter Sessions on Saturday, accompanied by ex-police constables and another process-server, stopped at a public-house at Killenleagh, a small village four miles from Skibbereen, on the Bantry road. Several persons who had been engaged in a Land League hunt were in the house, and when Neligan entered they assaulted him. It is said that he received eight deep wounds on the head, and one of his shoulders was severely injured. His life is considered in danger. On the same night a bottle of dynamite was exploded in Claremont House, in the suburbs of Londonderry. The windows of a parlour were blown out, and the furniture destroyed; but no person was hurt, Mrs. Graham, the occupier of the house, and her two daughters having left the room about ten minutes before the explosion. Mrs. Graham had taken proceedings against tenants for the payment of four years' arrears of rent. The residence of Mr. Hackett, late sub-sheriff for county Roscommon, at Ardcaine, was on Saturday attacked by a party of men, who, however, were put to flight by the occupants. Damage was done to the windows and furniture.

It is reported that a car-driver, named Hennessy, who was in the service of Mr. Gaze, at Maryborough, Queen's County, was on Thursday evening so savagely beaten that he never rallied, and died in the infirmary on Friday night. He had succeeded another driver named Dunne, who, acting under the directions of the Land League, had refused to drive for Mr. Gaze, and left his service.

William Quaid, farmer, Rathkeale, and Joseph Enright, public-house keeper and farmer, Ardagh, were arrested under the Protection Act on Saturday and committed to Clonmel gaol (Limerick prison being full) on a charge of inciting to the non-payment of rent. Thomas Doherty, late secretary to the Kilfinane (county Limerick) branch of the Land League, who has been twice arrested under the Protection Act, has been discharged from Kilmainham gaol owing to ill-health.

The four members of the Drumcollogher branch of the Ladies' Land League who had been sent to Limerick prison for holding an illegal meeting were liberated on Saturday. Their release was so unexpected that before a demonstration had been arranged for in Limerick the women had proceeded to their homes. At night, however, bonfires were lighted throughout the counties of Limerick and Cork.

A search for arms was made on Saturday at Annacloy, near Limerick, and a blacksmith and two of his workmen were arrested for having illegal documents in their possession. On the same day the police seized 10,000 copies of *United Ireland* at North Wall, Dublin.

At the Munster Assizes on Saturday, Timothy Ryan and James Driscoll, who had been convicted of causing the death of Patrick Sullivan, near Skibbereen, were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Cornelius M'Auliffe was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for having formed one of an armed disguised party who attacked the dwelling of Eugene Mahoney at Newmarket.

A Pastoral from the Roman Catholic Archbishop M'Cabe was read in the churches of the diocese on Sunday calling for prayers that the people might not "listen to the open or secret abettors of violence or injustice, or to the counsellors of extravagant expectations."

Thirty tenants in the townland of Ballinran, near Kilkeel, county Down, have concluded the purchase of their own farms, which consist altogether of 325 acres of tillage ground, and 106 of mountain pasture. The farms were sold by the owners, representatives of the late General Chesney, in the Landed Estates Court, and were purchased on behalf of the tenants at twenty-one years' purchase. The Land Commissioners have advanced three-fourths of the purchase money, at five per cent. interest, extinguishable in thirty-five years.

The Rev. Mr. Bruton, principal of a school at Rosscarbery, has reported to the police that he was fired at on Sunday while driving in a trap with his sister-in-law, near a place called Roury. Three shots were discharged from what appeared to be a revolver. None of them took effect, although the intended assassin stood on a piece of elevated ground only about fourteen yards away. The only reason assigned for the outrage is that Mr. Bruton has been dealing with a Boycotted shopkeeper at Rosscarbery, named Bateman. It may be remembered that two attempts were made to blow up Bateman's house; and two cases of shooting in the district are supposed to have been dictated by feelings of hatred towards him.

At the Southern Police-court, Dublin, on Monday, a bill-poster named James Crawford was charged with posting up placards announcing the sale of

United Ireland. The placard, which was printed upon green paper, read as follows :—"*United Ireland* tells Buckshot Forster that, notwithstanding the burglarious seizure of some copies of this week's number intended for circulation in Dublin, *United Ireland*, despite the efforts of his spies, has been freely circulated throughout the country, and will be in the hands of the citizens of Dublin. 'The resources of civilisation,' as upheld by *United Ireland*, are not yet exhausted. God save Ireland." The Crown not pressing for punishment, the prisoner was discharged on his own recognisances in £10.

The first prosecution arising out of the information gained respecting the midnight raids in the Millstreet district since the arrest of the leader, Daniel Connell, took place before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald at the Munster Assizes on Monday. James and Jeremiah Twohey, brothers, were indicted for having, on the night of December 7, at Mushera, near Macroom, assembled with others, armed and disguised, and attacked the dwelling-house of Catherine Fitzgerald. Daniel Connell was one of the witnesses examined. He said that on the night in question eleven of the band, including himself and the two prisoners, most of them disguised, went first to "Miss Kittie's" house, from which they proceeded in skirmishing order to the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald. Having surrounded it, the outhouses and haggard were searched in case policemen might be concealed. When all was found to be safe the party advanced to Mrs. Fitzgerald's door, forced it open, and entered the house, where one of the men, Daniel Lucey, cut off the moustaches of a man-servant named Andrew M'Carthy. When Connell, who remained outside the house as sentry, heard the approach of policemen, they all ran off. Connell then explained that he was a lieutenant in the "Moonlights," and used to have a certain number of men under him for each raid. He had under his jurisdiction a district of country extending from Rathmore to Banteen, and from Macroom to the Blackwater Bridge. Before becoming a member of the organisation a man had to take this oath :—"To be true and faithful to the Irish Republic; obey my superiors; take up all arms when required; death to the traitors." One of the orders for a raid was :—"To Pat Twohey, Horsemount, and Bartholomew Ring. Have four men and self in person to appear under all arms at an early hour at James Twohey's, night of 24th of December. Bring heavy shears and bayonet out; false whiskers for one of the Riordans also." The witness copied this order from the Captain's book, from which the following is also an order :—"Thomas Sullivan shot in the legs, mother's and daughters' hair clipped, for dealing with Hegarty, of Millstreet. John Lehane, story-telling to Father Twomey, clipped also. John Murphy, shot in the legs for paying rent.—Signed and confirmed by Captain Moonlight." Connell stated also that on two occasions he got £12 from Dublin for his work. Other rewards, the Parnell Medal being one of them, were also given for special bravery on these expeditions. No evidence was offered for the prisoners, and their counsel relied upon the fact that the evidence of the informer Connell was uncorroborated. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, said that the oath Connell described as being given was similar to that employed by the Fenians fifteen years ago, and this and other cases showed that Fenianism was still existing in the country and carried on under the cloak of the Land League. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

George Stephenson, manager of the factory of Messrs. Goodbodye, Clara, King's County, was fired at on Tuesday night and dangerously wounded. There has recently been a strike in the factory. The dwelling-house and forge of a smith named Sullivan, who shod the horses of some Boycotted persons in the neighbourhood of Bantry, have been burned down.

The officers of the Athlone Garrison having purchased a pack of harriers, took them out at Knockdowney, near Athlone, on Tuesday for a hunt. They were attacked by men armed with farm implements. One officer received a severe blow from a plough coulter, and another had his clothes torn with a manure fork. They had to desist from hunting. Three of the dogs are missing. A number of cattle on a farm at Prospect, near Westport, were mutilated on Sunday night.

What threatened to be a serious riot occurred on Monday night in the Englishtown, Limerick. Several soldiers of the 76th Regiment and a number of civilians quarrelled. A large crowd collected, and the soldiers were driven into the Castle Barracks. The guard had eventually to turn out, to prevent the people from damaging the barracks. An officer was struck with a stick, and one or two soldiers were cut and bruised.

A considerable display of force was made near Malahide, county Dublin. Mr. John Wills had proceeded against four of his tenants for rent, and had recovered judgment in ejectment against them. Six Emergency bailiffs, protected by a force of thirty policemen and a company of the 104th Regiment, went to the tenants' holdings; but in each case the rent was paid, and the decrees accordingly were not executed.

The weekly meeting of the "Ladies' Land League" was held on Tuesday. Miss Hannah Reynolds, who recently underwent a period of imprisonment, occupied the chair. It was announced that the grants to evicted families during the past fortnight amounted to £835; to prisoners' families, £355; spent on prisoners, £1,011; and on ordinary law prisoners, £600. The receipts for the general fund during the week were £101, and for the prisoners and their families £13,290. Ninety-five evictions had been reported, and thirty-four of these were in the present month. Miss Parnell stated that, by direction of Mr. Parnell, the weekly allowance for catering for each suspect would be raised to £1 after the 23rd of January, which would enable them to make arrangements with the caterer for three meals daily. She desired to call attention to the laws under which the members of the League were now living, as laid down by Chief Justice May in the recent case of Reynolds *v.* Maxwell. The judge stated that, under an Act of Edward III., Justices of the Peace, who were landlords or landlords' agents, with whom the League were engaged in battle in order to keep tenants alive in spite of them, had the right to call upon any person whom they might suspect of being likely to commit an offence at some future date to give security for good behaviour. It was not necessary to suspect them of having committed an offence. Under this reading of the law Miss M'Cormack, a young lady who was visiting evicted tenants in Clare and Kerry, had been sent to gaol for three months by Mr. Lloyd, and no evidence had been heard. Of course, when the magistrates had these powers it was not necessary for the House of Commons to pass a Coercion Act, because the magistrates were ready to suspect every one. She advised the women present to put out of their heads all hope of ever being arrested as suspects. They would come under the Act of Edward III., as interpreted by the Chief Justice.

While sitting with his family, on Tuesday night, in his house at Milltown-Malbay, county Clare, John Lenane, steward for Mrs. Moroney, of Milltown House, who has been Boycotted, was shot dead. The deceased is said to have been nearly eighty years of age. A party of armed men have visited the houses of several tenants near French Park who had paid their rent. In each case the tenant was taken from bed and beaten. Notices signed "Captain Moonlight" were posted up in the locality of Millstreet, county Cork. One affixed to the police-barrack door offered a reward of £30 to any person who would supply the "Captain" with the names of farmers who had paid their rent. The notice stated that the real "Captain Moonlight" had not been apprehended, and that all his time would be devoted to punishing those who paid rent. At Carrick-on-Shannon on Tuesday, two men, armed and disguised, entered the house of three tenant-farmers, residing at Fluckane, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, and compelled the occupants to give up their firearms. Five cases of malicious burning have occurred in King's County during the past few days. The first was that of a farmer residing at Clonbonniff, who lost a large rick of straw. On the same night several cocks of hay belonging to a grazier named Daniel L'Estrange were burned. On the succeeding night the house of Edward Killian, at Clonbonniff, was totally destroyed by fire. Next night a house at Cloghan, from which the tenant had lately been evicted, was also burned to the ground. The last case is that of one Martin L'Estrange, of Cloghan, who lost a rick of hay.

Peter Lavan, of Ballyhaunis, and Michael Lavan, proprietor of the Railway Hotel, Shenford, were arrested on Wednesday under the Protection Act and conveyed to Armagh gaol. Joseph Coy, of Hillsgrove, has been unconditionally released from Kilmainham gaol, where he had been confined under the Protection Act.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd, with a force drawn from the 76th Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, proceeded on Tuesday by special train from Limerick to New Pallas, and thence by road to Bilboa, where it was announced that an indignation meeting would be held to protest against the recent eviction of a tenant on the Waller property in the neighbourhood. The intended meeting was not proclaimed by the authorities; but, in view of the large force drafted into the village, no demonstration in favour of the evicted tenant was attempted.

It appears that the process-server, Thomas Abram, who was shot on Sunday night was not killed; but he was so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover.

The Sub-Sheriff of county Limerick, Mr. Frederick Hobson, escorted by soldiers and police, was engaged on Wednesday in evicting for non-payment of rent several tenants on a property in the neighbourhood of Newcastle West. At Doon he made seizures of cattle from four tenants on the property of the late Colonel Hare, of Davenport, for non-payment of rent. One of the tenants paid the amount due forthwith, and the three others paid after the cattle had been driven as far as New Pallas. The Sheriff seized on Wednesday morning a number of cattle on the holding of a farmer named Forrest, near Cork. Mr. Forrest is a tenant of Lord Cork, and holds thirty-one acres. The rent had been £70, but a short time ago the landlord directed that it should be reduced permanently to £60. This amount, however, the tenant refused to pay; and hence the seizure. The cattle were sold on Wednesday, and realised the full amount of the decree—£80, which included costs. Mr. Forrest is himself the owner of land adjoining the farm; and Lord Cork's agent mentions that while Mr. Forrest has been seeking a considerable abatement in his rent, he denies a similar concession to his own tenants, who are paying £3 3s. an acre for land of the same quality as that which Mr. Forrest holds at £2 an acre from Lord Cork.

The Munster Assizes terminated in Cork on Wednesday, many cases which then remained undisposed of being adjourned to the Spring Assizes. One hundred and thirty bills have been returned by the Grand Jury, and in the great majority of cases convictions have been secured. At the sitting of the Court on the same day, Michael Doherty, Cornelius Murphy, and Peter Connors, who had been convicted of an attack on the house of Timothy Lyons, at or near Millstreet, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment. John Thornton, convicted of an attack upon the house of Peter Kelleher, near Mushera, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. John Twiss, convicted of attacking the dwelling-house of William Hartnett, at Castleisland, was next put forward. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in sentencing the prisoner to eighteen months' imprisonment, said he believed the object of the expedition to Hartnett's house was to frighten Hartnett's son back to London, where he had been serving in the metropolitan police. Several batches of prisoners from Millstreet, numbering in all about twenty, were arraigned on indictments charging them with "Moonlight" outrages. All the prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty" with the exception of a man named John Murphy. The cases were postponed to the Spring Assizes, but Mr. Justice Fitzgerald refused to admit the prisoners to bail except in three cases. Daniell Connell was included in one of the indictments, but the Crown withdrew all charges against him.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in discharging the grand jury, said that since the 6th of December they had disposed of over 130 bills. He did not think he was departing from his proper province in returning, on the part of the public, his sincere thanks to the grand jury for the manner in which they had performed their duties. On behalf of the common jurors he must say that their verdicts had been found with remarkable discrimination, impartiality, and fearlessness. He had no reason, after a review of the circumstances, to dissent from the verdicts which the juries had returned. He was not without hope that good might result from this protracted sitting of the assizes, and that they might have learned at least the truth that if crime were suffered to pass with impunity there was an end to peace and law and order in the realm. What was really wanted at present was, not new legislation, but peace. In his closing remarks Mr. Justice Fitzgerald observed that he had been amazed at the extent to which the constabulary had been used for what was called "protection duties." He thought too much protection led to cowardice. If people were not prepared to defend themselves they were not worth defending.

Eight actions have been begun by the members of the Drumcollogher Ladies' Land League who were sent to gaol by the magistrates for holding Land League meetings, and who were subsequently released, on the ground that the decision was illegal, the offence being an indictable one, and not one to be dealt with summarily. The damages for false imprisonment against the committing magistrates are laid at £1,000 in each case.

CAPTAIN MOONLIGHT.

Captain Moonlight! tell the story of his strange illegal toil;
Of the outrages and murders that are rife on Irish soil;
Of maim'd cattle, children shot down e'en before their parents' eyes;
Of the men who look on coldly while a helpless woman dies;
Tell of foul assassinations, every day sees them increase.
This is Ireland, under Gladstone, and he dares to call it peace!

Captain Moonlight! Lo! he visits the poor man who paid his rent;
The receipt in blood is written, and the news to Parnell sent;
And the Hero of Kilmainham, lapt in luxury unknown
To his early days, cares nothing for his victim's dying groan;
While the Downing-street Dictator prates of order and police—
This is Ireland, under Gladstone, and he dares to call it peace!

Captain Moonlight! He is active and he comes in many a shape,
While his myrmidons are shrouded in their evil veils of crape;
Little recks he though the landlords starve and Irish homesteads blaze;
He has better'd Gladstone's teaching in the speeches of old days.
Oh! when shall we see the sunshine, and this night of terror cease?
This is Ireland, under Gladstone, and he dares to call it peace!

Evening News. SAVILE.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

It is stated that at the last meeting of the Cabinet the sitting was chiefly occupied with the question of Parliamentary procedure.

It is understood that the Local Government Bill and the Bill providing for the better government of London are still under the consideration of committees of the Cabinet.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers except Mr. Forster, who is detained in Dublin, were present.

The polling on Tuesday for the North Riding election resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. G. Dawnay, by a majority of 386 over his opponent, Mr. Rowlandson.

There is now no prospect of a contest at Preston for the seat in Parliament vacated by the promotion of Sir J. Holker to the Judicial Bench. Mr. Tomlinson, who had been put forward by the Working Men's Conservative Association, has withdrawn his claims, and Mr. Raikes remains the sole candidate.

Mr. Childers, M.P., addressed his constituents at Knottingley on Friday, and defended the general policy pursued by the Government; and Mr. Mundella, M.P., spoke on educational topics at Liverpool.

Lord Salisbury has issued the following letter to the members of the Opposition in the House of Lords :—

Hatfield-house, Hatfield, Herts, Jan. 23, 1882.

My Lord,—I have the honour to remind your Lordship that Parliament is summoned to meet for despatch of business on Tuesday, the 7th of February next. I hope it will be consistent with your convenience to attend on that occasion.—I have the honour to be, your obedient, humble servant, SALISBURY.

We (*Daily News*) hear from Paris that Lord Lyons has received fresh proposals from the French Government with regard to a Commercial Treaty. They include further reductions of proposed duties on leathers, Nottingham hosiery, tulles, laces, steel, grey cottons, and woollen goods, but are so far from reaching the demands of the English Government as regards printed and fancy cotton goods, cords and moleskins, and Bradford and Dewsbury woollen goods, that it continues to be highly improbable that any treaty will be concluded.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was present on Tuesday at a conference of the National Liberal Federation, which was held at Nottingham, and spoke in reply to a resolution of confidence in her Majesty's Government. In the course of his speech he advocated a system of local government in counties, which would, he said, solve many questions, and leave Parliament more time to deal with matters of pressing importance.

On Tuesday the LORD-LIEUTENANT of IRELAND received the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, who presented a memorial for the release of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and the other "suspects." His Excellency declined to enter into any discussion as to the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the Coercion Acts, or respecting the conduct of the Government, and intimated that in existing circumstances it is impossible for the Executive to comply with the prayer of the memorial.

The following letter has been received from one of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries by Mr. Charles Schmidt, a Hebrew gentleman, living in Arbour-square, E., in reply to an inquiry as to whether Her Majesty's Government intended to protest against the treatment of the Jews in Russia :—"Downing-street, Jan. 24.—Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acquaint you that he is in receipt of your letter on the subject of the treatment of the Jews in Russia. In reply, I am to say that on the occurrence of any fitting opportunity Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to explain its views of the proper attitude it should assume with reference to these deplorable outrages.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. W. HAMILTON."

Mr. BOORD and Baron HENRY DE WORMS addressed a meeting of their constituents at Greenwich on Tuesday. Baron de Worms dealt chiefly with the Irish policy of the Government. Examining the results of that policy, he pointed out that in March last, when the Protection Act was passed, the agrarian outrages numbered 146. In April they numbered 295; in May, 337; in August, 367; in September, 387; and in October, when the Land Act began to be carried into effect, 490. In the three months of August, September, and October, 1880, when there was no Land Act and no Protection Act, the number of outrages was only 740. In the same three months of 1881 there were 1,244, and these outrages were continuing. If that was the result of the remedial and coercive policy of a Liberal Government, he would ask how far coercion had been a remedy, and how far remedial measures had altered the conditions of the case. Referring to the operation of the Land Act, Baron de Worms pointed out that the general reduction of rents under it was in direct contradiction to the statement of Mr. Gladstone that rents would not be materially reduced by the Act. The policy of thus taking property from one class and handing it over to another class without compensation was prejudicial to the stability of all property whatsoever, and could not, therefore, be for the interest of any class but the dishonest and indolent. The landlords who had been despoiled in Ireland were surely as much entitled to compensation as the West Indian slaveowners were when slavery was abolished, and when Mr. Gladstone's father received £47,442 14s. 6d. as compensation for 880 slaves.

On Tuesday evening Mr. BRYCE, M.P., was to have addressed his constituents at the Bow and Bromley Institute, Bow-road; the large hall, which is very spacious, being densely crowded. Mr. E. Rider Cook occupied the chair. Before the proceedings commenced three cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone, these being thickly followed by three for Mr. Parnell, and three for Mr. Forster, each name eliciting groans which showed that the occasion was to be anything but harmonious. Mr. Bryce's appearance on the platform was hailed with immense applause mingled with tremendous hootings. The Chairman having, amid much uproar, entreated a fair hearing for the hon. member, remarked that he was a man of whom any constituency in the land might be proud, and a good Liberal, adding that before addressing the meeting Mr. Bryce was prepared honestly to answer some questions relating to his conduct in Parliament in reference to Ireland which a person on the platform wanted to put to him. Thereupon an Irishman named Connell stepped forward and read, amid continuous noises, a series of questions, asking the hon. gentleman whether he considered his support of the Coercion Bill consistent with his profession of Liberalism in his election address to the voters of the Tower Hamlets, and similar questions with respect to the right of public meeting and other matters. Before Mr. Bryce had time to reply a violent rush was made from the floor of the hall towards one side of the platform, and a number of persons took possession of that part, this invasion compelling many others to retreat hastily to the rear. Mr. Bryce kept his ground firmly, having near him Miss Bryce and another lady and Mr. E. N. Buxton, but all his attempts to speak were met by loud, persistent singing, in which the words "God save Ireland" were frequently and vigorously repeated. The Chairman strongly appealed to Mr. Connell to control his friends on the platform and in the room, and let Mr. Bryce have a fair hearing; but he declared, and apparently with truth, that he was quite powerless in the matter. "Three cheers for the Suspects" were succeeded by another rush on to the platform. The new arrivals included Miss Power, who, now the heroine of the Land League party, advanced excitedly towards Mr. Bryce, and scornfully applied to him an opprobrious epithet. Some one having come between her and the hon. gentleman as if to put a stop to the scene, this was apparently regarded by her friends as a threat of something like violence, and another rush was made to shelter or support her. From this moment all was wild confusion and uproar. It became evident that Mr. Bryce must give up the idea of speaking. His opponents were in considerable force, constituting through careful previous organisation, probably a sixth of the meeting, massed in a number of groups in different parts of the hall. Mr. Bryce and his friends, after having remained on the platform about three-quarters of an hour, retired to a private room in the building, which they left shortly after to return home. After they left the platform the meeting was continued without let or hindrance as a Land League meeting, Mr. Connell, Miss Power, and others delivering exciting addresses, which were interspersed with singing, cheers for Parnell, and other tokens of the victory achieved. About half-past nine the excitement died out, and the hall was gradually cleared. Amid one of the uproarious scenes on the platform the Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, who several times prominently exerted himself as a pacificator, had stolen from him a valuable gold watch.

The first of a series of Conservative ward meetings on an extended scale was held in Liverpool on Tuesday, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the city members. Alderman A. B. Forwood presided, and there was a large attendance, including Mr. Edward Whitley, M.P., and Lord Claud Hamilton. Lord Sandon was to have been present, but was prevented by indisposition. Lord CLAUD J. HAMILTON supported a resolution, and said that the present state of things in Ireland may be said to have commenced in the year 1868, when Mr. Gladstone cast to the winds his former professions, and first appeared before the people of England in the naked light of a political demagogue and an unprincipled

agitator, in order to defeat his great rival, Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone traded upon the disaffection of the Irish people. He called into his counsels Sir John Gray, then the proprietor and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, the most Ultramontane journal in Ireland, and between them they took steps which led to the disestablishment of the Irish Church and to the Land Act of 1870. At that time the Conservatives predicted that the severance of the connection between Church and State would inevitably weaken the union between the two countries—if not lead to a disruption; and looking at Ireland now, he thought that prediction was coming true. Referring to the action of the Government during the last session, he said Sir William Harcourt was asked in Parliament why he did not arrest Michael Davitt, and he replied that he had not done anything to render his apprehension legal. Yet within a few weeks afterwards Davitt was arrested, though he had not done anything different from what he had done before. When asked to put down Boycotting, Mr. Gladstone said in one of his flummery speeches in the House of Commons that Boycotting could not be put down, as it was not amenable to the law. Yet shortly afterwards it was curtailed. Then, again, the Government were asked why they did not arrest Mr. Parnell. But they did nothing until Mr. Parnell put himself in antagonism to the greatest despot who had ever lived since the days of Napoleon. (Loud cheers.) The people of England had therefore just cause to complain of the laxity of the Government, which waited until the people actually pushed them on to do their duty, and then they felt constrained at last to do their duty, but in a feeble manner. The Land Act had now been in force some three or four months, and how was it being worked? Three Chief Commissioners were men of high position, whose names had been submitted to and approved by Parliament, but a batch of men had been appointed as sub-commissioners, most of whom the people had never heard of before—some of them men of no education, of no legal knowledge, and, until very recently, all men of notoriously one way of thinking. These men were appointed to upset the property of Ireland, and they set about it in a very pretty fashion. In conclusion, Lord Claud said the truth was that this Land League was a Roman Catholic movement directed against the connection with Protestant and Saxon England. Unless Ulster stood fast to Protestantism, we might be sure that within a very few years we should have such a resolution brought forward from Ireland for a repeal of the Union as it would be impossible to resist except by force.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL addressing a large meeting of his constituents at Kidlington, near Woodstock, said since they last met many political questions of the deepest interest had been raised and decided upon. The state of Ireland, which was a most anxious one when he addressed them last year, remained in the same unfortunate condition. Ireland they might say had gone from bad to worse. They had liberty suspended there. It was in the power of the Irish Government at this moment to throw into prison and to keep there until next September any man or woman whom they pleased without trial. They could enter a man's house and make a search for arms, and if he possessed them without having a license from the magistrate he could be thrown into prison and kept there. They had enormous military forces in Ireland, 50,000 men, the flower of the British army, who were engaged in protecting the rule of the Queen. In the time of the Conservative Government, which was displaced at the last election, 15,000 men were all that were thought sufficient to preserve order. He had never been of opinion that the Land Act of 1870, although strongly opposed by the Tory party of the day, was an unwise Act. He believed it had many merits and that it was necessitated by the circumstances of the time, and he believed it did possess, and ought to have possessed, that finality which its authors at the time claimed for it. But, unfortunately, a short time ago the Liberal party being out of office and very anxious to get in, and being perfectly unscrupulous how they got there, resolved to destroy the finality which attached to the Land Act of 1870, and they countenanced, and, indeed, in many ways encouraged a movement which, under the cover of a land agitation, was a treasonable movement, but which promised to offer very considerable facilities for upsetting Lord Beaconsfield's Government, and which also promised, if rightly treated by Liberal politicians, to give them a very considerable accession of strength in the borough elections of this country by means of the Irish vote. The movement in Ireland which was instituted by Mr. Parnell was not a movement so much for fixing the Irish tenant in the soil, for securing him against occasional injustice of hard landlords, as it was against the payment of all rent. The object of the movement was to drive out of Ireland the whole race and body of Irish landlords. Speaking roughly, the Irish landlords represented the rule of England, the union of the two countries, and were the sole supporters of loyalty to the Throne, and as long as the Irish landlords remained in Ireland strong in the possession of their property, there was a very bad chance for any treasonable movement for the acquisition of Irish independence. In the face of this dangerous movement the Government removed the few exceptional powers which the late Government possessed for the preservation of order in that extremely excitable country. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues went to work with a will, and the "No-rent" agitation has seized on the whole of Ireland. For the space of more than two years, he might say three years, an enormous body of Irish tenant-farmers had paid no rent at all, and in many cases had not paid their debts to any one. They all know that if they could live comfortably and peaceably without paying their debts the chances were that they would desire to continue in that condition, and would be hardly proof against the demoralisation which a long course of that conduct always brought about. Well, Mr. Gladstone, recognising to a certain extent the justice of the no-rent agitation, but not being prepared to say altogether that the Irish landlords had no right to any rent at all, introduced a Bill which referred the question of the rent of every holding to a court of justice, and that Bill, as they knew, occupied the whole of the last session of Parliament. The principle of that Bill was one to which the English Parliament had never yet consented. It was the abolition of freedom of contract. An Irish farmer and an Irish landlord, in order to arrive at a settlement of the rent of a farm, had now to go to a court of law and be brought face to face with the expense, annoyance, and bad feeling which must always attend a suit at law. There were some provisions relating to emigration and purchase of lands for peasant proprietorship, which they saw now were evidently a sham, and were not intended to be genuine provisions, but the Act had curiously enough altogether failed to pacify Ireland. The Irish tenants had not gone on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread. They preferred still to pay no rent at all, and it appeared they were perfectly right in their action, because the Government of the day appeared to be perfectly powerless to enforce the Act. He did not think that could be a satisfactory state of things for any honest Englishman to contemplate. They had this terrible change coming over Ireland entirely in the two years in which the present Government had held office. No such movement had ever been known in Ireland before, or could have spread over that country, had it not been for the course of conduct deliberately adopted by the Liberal party. (Cheers.) The result of this movement and this legislation had been that all property had been shaken to its foundation, and the only thing, as they were aware, which distinguished a civilised State from that which was barbarous and savage was the measure of sanctity which was accorded to the rights of prosperity, and if they abolished that the difference between themselves and a tribe of North American Indians became microscopic. The moment might was right, and that maxim took the place of law, order, and peace, all society came to an end, and they had travelled a very considerable and appreciable distance on the road to that result in the resolution of last session on the tenure of land in Ireland. It certainly was to be feared that a movement of that kind might spread, and take root in England and Scotland, because they saw in Ireland people could refuse to pay their just debts with impunity, and to a certain extent in that course they were encouraged for party purposes by the Government of the day. It was only natural for a certain proportion of the people of these two countries to look upon their position with some envy. If they were not extremely careful to hold fast to the great principles of the Conservative party represented in the sanctity which they attached to the rights of property they would see those dangerous elements of Socialism and Communism bringing disorder to this happy land. He looked with the greatest alarm and interest to the future of Ireland, and to the main tenance of union between the two countries.

Sir HENRY JAMES, speaking with reference to Ireland at the opening of St. Paul's Institute, Burton-on-Trent, on Saturday, said the sympathy which had once existed between Irish leaders and English Liberals had been sorely shaken. The English people might listen with regret to Irish grievances; but they never could give support to men like those who now placed their views before Parliament. But a certain determination to redress their grievances must in time bring the Irish people to realise the folly of their present leaders' action and to discover their own weakness in giving support to it. Mr. Gibson, Sir Henry James went on to say, had charged the Government with having been too late in employing coercive measures, and having stood by while crime was committed. It was, however, very easy to be wise after the event. But it must be borne in mind that for twelve months Mr. Gibson himself had the Land League to contend with. That association came into existence in April or May, 1879. For twelve months after that date a Tory Government was in office, and Mr. Gibson was the Irish Attorney-General. The Land League then existed in the weakness of its infancy; but the then comparatively small body was certain to be developed into greater growth; and yet for twelve months the Irish Executive of a Tory Government did nothing to put an end to what Mr. Gibson now says was always known to be an unlawful combination, except to take some proceedings in a country police-court, which were never followed up, and which, it was now apparent, would have been successful if sustained. And so the present Government had received the sad legacy of having to contend with a powerful full-grown combination which would have been far more easily dealt with in the weakness of its youth than in the strength of its prime. And all that Sir Henry James desired to claim for the Government was that, having the most difficult part to play, they had simultaneously pursued two objects—the redress of grievances and the maintenance of order. While they had not solved a problem which no statesman had been able to contend with, they had acted wisely because they had been both moderate and firm.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, on the same occasion, said that if they were to believe all the sound and fury by which they were surrounded, they might expect a comparatively bad time of it in the ensuing session. But, for his own part, he was not at all alarmed; he awaited events with tolerable serenity. There was a great deal of cannonading, a great deal of firing in the air, and a great deal of blank cartridge from the heavy ordnance of Hatfield down to the pea-shooters and the pop-guns of Woodstock. But when one came to close quarters with it one would find it all tall-talk and empty nonsense; it was a sort of 5th of November business, which did very well to amuse children and frighten old women, but did not inspire with serious alarm men who knew what they were about. Speaking of procedure in Parliament and the necessity for a check to the dilatory resources afforded by the present forms of the House to men who really seemed to want no business to be done, Sir William Harcourt mentioned the objects aimed at by the Government:—

We want, he said, and every one wants, after a full, adequate, and sufficient discussion, that the House of Commons should be able to come to a practical decision on every measure submitted to them in such a reasonable time as to allow the business of the nation to be transacted. Now, I ask whether that is an unreasonable proposition, or one which any fair man can dispute. Everybody knows that is not the case now. The House of Commons is not allowed to come to a practical decision within a reasonable time and after fair and full discussion, and therefore the business of the nation is not and cannot be done. Now, any change that is to be made must be founded upon these principles; on the one hand—and I wish to state it most distinctly—there must be security for full and fair discussion, and, on the other hand, there must be a certainty of a final decision within a reasonable time. I believe that the Government will be able to make proposals for these two things, which are equally essential. I have as much respect for minorities as anybody. I have spent a good deal of my time in minorities, and I am not sure that I shall not spend much more. But to hear some people speak you would imagine that nobody but minorities have any rights at all—that the majorities have no rights whatever.

Sir William Harcourt continued:—

Do not allow yourselves to be deluded by false cries that the Government and the Liberal party want to stifle discussion. They want to stifle discussion as little as the Tory party. In a country with a free press and with political intelligence discussion cannot be stifled in Parliament or out of it. What we demand is not to oppress minorities, but that minorities shall not be allowed to oppress and destroy the rights of majorities. Hitherto in the history of Parliament, by an honourable understanding, by a tacit acquiescence, the rule has been that a decision in a reasonable time should always be arrived at. Unhappily we can no longer depend upon that. Experience has shown that we cannot do so, and, therefore, we must make rules which shall carry out what has hitherto been the prescriptive usage of Parliament.

With regard to the North Riding election, Sir William Harcourt expressed regret at the action of Lord Grey. He desired to treat Lord Grey with that consideration which belonged to advanced years and to an honoured name. But when Lord Grey allowed himself to denounce the incapacity of Mr. Gladstone, and when he invited the Whig party to conspire to overthrow him, they were entitled to know—they were compelled to ask—by what right Lord Grey used such language. He did not wish to disparage Lord Grey's political character; but to compare his career with that of Mr. Gladstone would be only uncivil irony. It was not likely that the policy counselled by Lord Grey would recommend itself to the Whig party. They must be very unlike what they were in the days of the old Whig leaders if they did not know that the interests of their order, that the political influence of their class, consisted in identifying themselves with the general good and the general weal of the community at large. It was because the Whig party had understood that and had acted in that spirit that they had existed and that they still exist; and so long as they were willing to conform to the spirit of the age in which they lived, they would exercise a beneficial and a substantial influence in the affairs of the nation to which they belong. But if they allowed themselves to sink into a selfish clique, banded together merely for selfish and class interests, they would perish, because they would deserve to perish; and it was because he desired that the Whig party should keep an influence which, in the history of England, they had exercised for good, that he trusted they would reject the petulant and mischievous counsels of men like Lord Grey, and follow the prudent and patriotic lead of chiefs like Lord Granville and Lord Hartington—men who understood well enough the Whig tradition, and who were capable of saving the Whig party from the political suicide to which they were invited by Lord Grey.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Conservative Association held on Thursday evening—under the presidency of Lord Tredegar—Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD was the principal speaker. He was most enthusiastically cheered on rising, and expressed his satisfaction at meeting so many of those who were the stumbling-block of Radical dominancy—the Conservative working men. There was now an aggressive and violent faction who, when opposition was manifested to their wishes, threatened violence and revolution, and the time had come when those threats could not be disregarded. Lord Beaconsfield, who had the sagacity and courage to forewarn his countrymen, said in 1868 that confiscation was contagious, and danger would result when a community was seduced to plunder. The Irish Land Act was a natural sequence of the Irish Church spoliation, and there were now distant sounds preceding a great national calamity. When they once established the principle of confiscating that which had been bought and paid for, they established the principle of fraud and robbery. The condition of Ireland had been produced by the present Government. At that moment two regiments of soldiers were passing through Newport to Ireland. Were they going to foreign countries every Radical would denounce the proceeding, but as they were going to kill our fellow-subjects they were now silent. Lord Beaconsfield was denounced both in language and in acts. This heaven-born Ministry repudiated the experience of all their predecessors. Quoting the speeches of the Home Secretary and Mr. Chamberlains referring to the Land League, which was the only Government now obeyed in Ireland, the speaker said the present condition of Ireland was a step which drew nations on to revolution. It would not stop at Ireland. It was now argued that tenants of house property were entitled to a part of the property in which they lived. He argued that not only was the sacred right of property in danger, but also the right of free discussion. It was the freedom of discussion in the House of Commons that had preserved this country from cycles of revolution. The House was not an assembly to register the decrees of an imperious Minister. If the proposals about to be made were for the purpose of checking public opinion and destroying the right of free speech he would endeavour to defeat them by every form known to the House. Sir Henry James was quite right in condemning the use of strong language in political warfare, but, like Mr. Grummer when asked about drink, he was mistaken about the source from which it came. The Bulgarian atrocities were denounced by Mr. Gladstone, but now that in Holy Russia, in 167 places, the Jewish populace had been treated in a way which it was not given to language to describe, where was now the denouncer of the Bulgarian atrocities? (Loud applause, which interrupted the speaker.) Referring to the affairs of the Transvaal, the speaker said the Government had by the peace handed over three quarters of a million of subjects to slavery, thus dishonouring our flag and abandoning those principles which England had endeavoured to maintain—the freedom of every being under her sway. Our empire was being disintegrated, and if, under a few more years of Liberal rule, we had any empire left, we should have very little pride. We have seen class set against class, as at North Durham, and failed; we have 400 people in prison by the arbitrary will of a Minister, the senate muzzled, and an insecurity of property. With these things existing he thought the country would not be likely to be inflated. The question was one for the constituencies to determine. It would be for them to say whether this most incompetent and most mischievous Government should be permitted to continue their mischief. It would be for the constituencies to say whether the Government should continue their course of ruin, their preparation for revolution, their disintegration of colonies. If those present recognised these facts he trusted they would make a practical application of this test, and not rest contented until they once more placed Mr. Cordes in Parliament as their representative and as a supporter of Conservative principles. The resolution which Sir Hardinge Giffard supported was unanimously adopted.

At the Conservative meeting at Hertford, reported by us last week, amongst the speakers, in addition to Mr. BALFOUR, was Baron DIMSDALE. In his speech he remarked:—

"Those who lived in Hertford knew that those who lived in the country took great interest in everything which affected the welfare of Hertfordshire, and if anything occurred which affected the interests of agriculture in the county, it was very soon felt in the town. (Hear, hear.) They had had the question raised on different occasions how agriculture could be assisted during the present period of depression, and one remedy which had been pointed out was a revision of the system of local taxation. It was contended that it was hard, and unjust, and unfair that certain rates which ought to be borne by every portion of the community should fall only upon those who were connected with the land; and he saw that the grievance had been recognised by Mr. Gladstone in the speech which he made the other day, in which he said that local taxation ought to be revised, but the mode in which he expressed it would only benefit the owners of land, and would confer no advantage on the occupiers. (Cheers and interruption.) Mr. Gladstone's remedy for the present distress was to double the succession duties; but when this was understood by Liberal landowners he thought a great many of them would be induced to join hands with those Conservatives who wished to go in for a large measure of local taxation, and who did not wish to have their taxes doubled. If those owners who had reduced their rents to the extent of 35 per cent. were to have their taxes doubled, they would not be able to spend their money as they had formerly done, and the inhabitants of Hertford would suffer severely from Mr. Gladstone's remarkable proposal. If this were thoroughly understood it would induce many to throw in their lot with the Conservative party, not as Conservatives or as Liberals, but because they would object to this increase of taxation proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Then other measures were promised them. They were to have a measure of local government reform. The magistrates were no longer to exercise their rights as administrators of justice. Stipendiary magistrates were to be appointed, and the administration of county finance was to be transferred from the magistrates to boards which were to be elected by the ratepayers. He did not think the effect of this, however, would tend very much to the cheapening of county finance; but, on the other hand, he thought it would be found that the representatives of the ratepayers would impose heavier taxes upon them than were at present imposed by the county magistrates. (Hear, hear.) But if they were to carry out this new system by which the landed aristocracy were to be deprived of all share in the management of county business—if they were to be deprived also of their amusements by the abolition of the Game Laws, and by interference with hunting, as was being done in Ireland—what would be the inducement for country gentlemen to live upon their estates in future? Such a measure would pave the way for a great social revolution, which might eventually end in the downfall of a body of gentlemen who exercised an important influence on the wellbeing of the country. What was it that led to the great French Revolution but the downfall of the country gentlemen? The existence of an aristocratic class possessed of privileges without any public duties to perform was an anomaly which could not be endured. And he anticipated similar consequences from the scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone prided himself on having benefited the agricultural interest by repealing the Malt Tax; but the effect of the repeal of that tax had been to impose a heavier tax upon every barrel of beer that was brewed, and also to impose a heavier licence upon publicans. The practical effect of that reform was that the consumers of beer were taxed more heavily now than they were before; and how it could be any benefit to the producing interest to take the tax off the raw material and to impose a heavier tax on the beer after it was manufactured surpassed his comprehension. The repeal, which was paraded as a boon, was in point of fact no boon at all, but an additional tax upon the beer-drinkers of the country. (Applause and interruption.) There was another matter which the occupiers of land would do well to consider. They were promised by the Government a future measure of reform for the equalisation of household suffrage in counties and boroughs. Lord Derby said this would be the last measure which the Government would propose, because they would be slow to get rid of such a subservient Parliament as the present one, and that they would not get rid of it until the last moment, and therefore the country need not expect this large measure of reform until the eve of the dissolution of the present Parliament. (Interruption and cheers.) But what he wanted the farmers to understand was this, that when the extension of household suffrage to the counties comes into effect, the power of the farmers as a class will be gone. They will find that the power they once exercised has been transferred to the labourers, and if the farmers think that by supporting Mr. Gladstone and the present Administration they are supporting those who are friendly to them, they will find that they are mistaken, and that they are helping those who will destroy their own power. If this question of the equalisation of the franchise in counties and boroughs be carried out, the result would be that it would lead up by sure and certain steps to a redistribution of seats. He did not know whether the majority of those who were present knew what this meant, but if a measure were brought in for a redistribution of seats, it was not likely that they would be assembled again in that room to hear a speech from their representative. Their power, like the power of the farmers, would be gone. They would not be assembled there, and have the privilege of howling at the speakers on the platform, as they had been doing that evening. (Interruption.) How could he do better than refer to one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, and see what he had to say about small boroughs? Mr. Glad-

stone said :—'If the one ingress into the House of Commons is by the suffrages of a large mass of voters, the consequence is a dead level of mediocrity, which destroys not only the ornament but the force of the House, and which, as I think the history of other countries will show, is ultimately fatal to the liberties of the people.' He thought the Prime Minister had given in a few words an excellent exposition of his views. He agreed with him that the extinction of small boroughs would be fatal to the interests of the people, and he thought that all those who were interested in the small boroughs of the country would do well to think once, twice, thrice before they advocated the equalisation of the franchise in counties and boroughs, which simply meant their extinction. Alluding to the proposal to adopt the *clôture*, the Baron said that if the independence of the House of Commons was sacrificed, there would be only one place where intelligent minorities could be heard in future, and that was in the House of Lords, and therefore the indirect effect of the *clôture* would be to enormously intensify the power of the Upper House, because it would be the last asylum of freedom of speech in this country."

Sir EDWARD SULLIVAN, in a letter to the *Morning Post*, alluding to the imprisoned bribers, asks if the time has not arrived to temper rigour with mercy, and to let them go. He contends that their offences have been visited with too many stripes, and, what is of still greater importance, that the stripes have not fallen on the right shoulders. Where two men are known to have been engaged in the same act of breaking the law it is difficult to believe that the one is absolutely innocent and the other entirely guilty. The writer continues: "One might have supposed that when the question was put to the agents taken in the act of bribery, 'Where are those thine accusers?' that the principals who, in many instances, had been partners in the sin, would, 'convicted by their own conscience, have gone out, one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last.' But not a bit of it; it only appears to have made them still more eager to prove their innocence by casting the first stone. There is evidently some considerable inconsistency in punishing severely men who with half-sovereigns and pints of beer influenced the votes of the electors of Hastings and Macclesfield, and in extolling the liberality of the Governor-General of India, who sends by telegram £1,000 to influence the votes of the electors of the county of which he is lord-lieutenant."

Hobart Pasha, in a letter to the *Standard*, maintains that though the English Government may affect to ignore the important part which Turkey still plays in the society of nations, or the policy of standing well with our old allies, it cannot ignore the whole Mussulman race, nor the necessity of keeping up British influence in the East. This influence, he says, is steadily declining, and the day may come when England will have to deplore her mistaken policy, when she will see her wiser neighbours occupy the place which her negligence and shortsightedness leave open to them. England looks on with a jealous eye at the friendly assurances of sympathy with Turkey given by the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and seems almost to disapprove of a friendship which, though it would be a misnomer to call it a political alliance, tends to assure the Sultan that whilst he is engaged in arranging the affairs of his empire, settling financial difficulties, reorganising the system of government in Armenia, &c., those Powers will not suffer him to be unjustly interfered with. Why, he asks, is England not the first in giving an example of such friendship to this ill-used and half-ruined empire? It is true that the English Ambassador at Constantinople plays his part with his well-known tact; but he has to obey orders from England, and, Hobart Pasha believes, the Blue Book will show that these orders are that he must follow in the wake of French policy. "And has it," Hobart Pasha continues, "come to this? Is the somewhat doubtful success of a commercial treaty and the vacillating friendship of France to be put in the balance with England's *prestige* in the East? Such a policy is enough to make Palmerston turn in his grave. Now, what is the result of all this? It is that the Mussulman race begin to think that Great Britain is unable or unwilling to help them any further, and that they must look elsewhere for allies. This, surely, must not be allowed. It would take little to restore their confidence, and I sincerely hope that that little will not be wanting. Even at the eleventh hour the Turks may be persuaded to lean on their old friend who so nobly supported them in bygone days; all they ask is, that the hand of real friendship (as of old) be held out to them in their present appalling difficulties."

APPEAL FOR £60,000 FOR CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.

On Thursday last a largely attended meeting was held in the Lecture-hall of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution in aid of the Nottingham Spiritual Aid and Church Extension Fund. The Bishop of Lincoln presided, and was supported on the platform by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, Earl Manvers, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Revs. Canon Morse, Canon Smith, Canon Hutton, W. Pope, Mr. F. C. Smith, and Mr. Frederick Wright. A large number of the clergy of the town were in the body of the hall.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN then said he felt very much honoured and gratified at being invited to preside at a meeting which had been gathered together for such purposes as those which had brought them there that day. It had been his privilege on two recent and very interesting occasions to be present at public solemnities in the town of Nottingham. Not very long ago many there were present—he was thankful to be of the number—when they were joined together for the purpose of welcoming the Heir Apparent to the English Throne and the Princess of Wales in order to take part in the inauguration of one of the noblest monuments in the Midland Counties, erected upon a magnificent site, perhaps unique in the Midland Counties. He meant the inauguration of their Castle Museum. (Hear, hear.) He remembered well that the Mayor and the Town Council of Nottingham on that occasion took, and took very justly, credit to themselves for setting an example—he believed it was the first example—of a public municipal body coming forward in order to promote the intellectual, the scientific, and the literary development of their fellow-citizens. That, he remembered, was a sentence which held a prominent place in the address then read to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and they would all remember the loyal enthusiasm and the acclamations of that vast gathering which was assembled in this ancient borough on that most happy occasion. In was an occasion of which the town of Nottingham had great reason to be proud, for the purpose of it was noble, as was the building which was then inaugurated, and the perfect order, the loyalty, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes then assembled must have struck any beholder with astonishment and admiration. Still more recently they were gathered together, and he had the honour of sitting by Earl Manvers' side on that festive occasion when they met in order to welcome the Duke of Albany, to assure him of their loyalty and attachment to the Throne of England, and to the person of the Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) They met together on that interesting and important occasion to inaugurate the noble University College, and they would recollect how they were all charmed by the wisdom and eloquence of the language as well as fascinated by the courtesy and urbanity of the Duke of Albany, on whose nuptials they prayed with heart and voice God might send His Benediction. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped they would allow him to say that the present occasion on which they were gathered together in no wise fell short in importance or in gravity and interest to the public at large. It did not, he said, fall short in any respect of those two great ceremonials to which he had just adverted, and in his humble opinion it was of comparatively little use to erect museums or to establish universities unless these were sanctified by Christianity. He believed that if their art and literature, if their science and intellectual attainments, were really to be beneficial on a large and permanent scale in the great towns, they must be spiritualised, dignified, and hallowed by the influence of Christianity. When he looked back upon the history of the world, and when he thought of the Nottinghams of ancient times, the centres of vast populations, distinguished for their commercial activity, for their mechanical skill, or for their maritime prosperity, he saw instances even in ancient times when the people who laboured for distinction in art, literature, and science had laboured in vain unless they sanctified their literature, their art, and their science by religion, although this was not always religion in the purest form. He asked them to place themselves in the greatest of ancient capitals, so far as art and literature were concerned. Let them place themselves in the city of Athens in its palmiest days, and they would see in that great emporium of literature and art all the most illustrious buildings connected with religion. What were the Parthenon and that other noble temple which still remained to dignify the hallowed spot? What were they but the outcome of a feeling that, after all, literature, science, and the attainments of the human mind, elaborated with the greatest skill, were of little value unless they had a blessing from above? He did not mean to say that in those particular instances and in those particular places the religion was of a pure kind, but he said it witnessed to the feeling in the human heart that there could not be anything great in literature, in science, or in art, unless it was blessed from above. Then, coming to the middle ages, to the great Italian Republics, to the Nottinghams, the Manchesters, and the Liverpools of those days, to the Venices, the Genoas, the Pisas, and the Florences, they found that all those places had the same spirit. The Municipal Councils—might he call them the Town Councils of these great cities?—in decrees which were still matters of history declared they desired to show their thankfulness for their prosperity to Almighty God by erecting temples such as St. Mark's in Venice, the Duomo in Pisa, and the Cathedral in Florence. He would not take up their time by mentioning the decree delivered under the hand of the Town Council of Florence conveying the instructions they gave for the completion of that magnificent work for the glory of God and the honour of His service. They saw therefore what the spirit was in the great maritime, commercial, and mechanical centres in ancient times and in the middle ages, and might he not say that in these days they ought not with their greater, far greater, privileges, to fall behind in their zeal in that which ennobled humanity and gave them aspirations for a higher, better, and eternal world? They certainly ought not to fall behind in this matter in the great cities of England, which had had the blessings of the Gospel for so many generations.

He found that the population of Nottingham had trebled itself during the last thirty years. If he made no mistake, in the year 1851 the population of Nottingham was about 57,000, and now, at the last census, it amounted to 188,065, showing that it had more than trebled itself. At the same time he was very thankful that they had had a religious census. He was not going to cavil or carp at or criticise the census they had received, and which had been published. He for one believed that the census had been fairly conducted, and, therefore, he was not there to criticise any of the details of it. He knew perfectly well from his friend on his left (Canon Morse) that he had the opportunity of returning the numbers who attended at that noble church—the noblest in the town of Nottingham—St. Mary's, to those persons who organised the census. Therefore, as he had said, he was not there to criticise or to carp at the census which was familiar to them all. He was thankful that there had occurred this particular coincidence, and the reason was because it so much strengthened their case. He was not dealing with the question as of the Church or Dissent, but the question of Christianity against Unbelief; he was arguing for morality against immorality, for virtue against vice, for belief in another world and the glories of eternity; he argued on behalf of these against the mere drudgery of secularism. (Hear, hear.) These, after all, were the questions at issue, and it was not for them that day to have any animadversions or strictures upon any Nonconformist body, either there or elsewhere. They were there as Christians fighting a battle for Christianity. That was their position, and he begged them to understand it well. When he came to analyse the census he observed—taking off about one-third for duplicate attendances—that out of 188,065 souls in Nottingham, only 43,444 were attending any place of worship on that Sunday. The numbers were greater in the aggregate, but they must remember that some attended both morning and evening, and he agreed with what he had read in one of the papers, that one must reduce the total by about one-third to get at the number of those actually attending. Applying the same process of elimination to the census of those attending the church they had 14,227, and this out of a total of 188,065 persons. Of course some allowance should be made for children and very aged people, so that there would be some reduction here, but as it was out of a population of 188,065, the total attendances were 43,444, and those in the churches he was afraid only reached 14,227. Now he must say that this was really a most grave and urgent question. With these facts before them it was one of which they could not possibly exaggerate the importance. He said this for two reasons. First of all, looking at the subject as they all did as patriots and loyal subjects of the English Crown, they must regard the question politically. He was not going to talk politics, but he would make one observation which they could not gainsay. Practically the political power of England was passing into the hands of the town populations. There could be little doubt about this. If they analysed the returns, and he, proposing to do so, had issued a number of questions to be answered in every parish of the diocese, he was persuaded it would be found that in the rural parishes of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire not only had there been no considerable increase, but in many there had been a considerable decrease, in the village populations. Therefore, while in the towns they had increased enormously, and were increasing daily, at the same time, concurrently and contemporaneously, they were decreasing in the country parishes. Practically, he believed that in fifty years England would be almost a great town. He meant to say that would be its character. Was it not, therefore, of the greatest importance for the interests and the future destinies of England that the town populations should have not merely instruction in and opportunities of cultivating literature and art, but that they should also have a moralising spiritual influence and element diffusing itself through the whole, in order that the future governors of the country, by which he meant the people of the towns, should know how to govern England for the highest purpose, and not merely with a view to temporal, personal, or party advantage? (Hear, hear.) He looked upon this as a national question. In consequence of the development of those phenomena to which he had adverted it was not merely a political question. But might he be permitted to say, by virtue of the office which he held, that it was a most important social, moral, and religious question? It was one which affected the character of almost every household in the town. He wished he could speak with comfort and satisfaction of the moral condition of Nottingham, but he could not. The last time he was in Nottingham, attending Canon Tebbutt's church, he saw advertised a series of sermons placarded in the church itself on immorality. He was afraid they must say that, notwithstanding the enormous advantages they possessed in Nottingham with regard to Board Schools and instruction in secular knowledge, there were some things not satisfactory. They had an admirable School of Art, where, in the time of the late head master, he once had the honour of distributing the prizes, and where he had the opportunity of bearing testimony to the admirable nature of the instruction given by the master of that school—a school almost without a rival, or at least it seemed to be so then, as witnessed by the number of prizes gained. They had this school, they had museums, and they had the University College, and yet he was afraid, as the newspapers showed, they had not a satisfactory condition of things with regard to social and domestic purity. He feared they must say that evils of the most grave, serious, and appalling kind every now and then were exhibiting themselves in the columns of their journals. He feared they had chronicles of homicide, chronicles even of parricide, chronicles of infanticide, chronicles of wilful murder, chronicles of intemperance and impurity, chronicles of reckless expenditure and fraudulent enterprise. He feared they had a very dark picture indeed with regard to the moral condition of this ancient Christian town. He was not there to flatter anybody and said "I speak to wise men; judge ye what I say." He asked, what was the reason of all this? Did they not see the reason of it in the statement to which he had referred—the religious census? Could they hope that their houses would be what they ought to be—models of Christian families—without private and family prayer? He thought not. Could they hope for the blessing of God unless the Lord's Day was hallowed? He thought not. Could they expect that human will, human reason, and human intelligence would regenerate humanity without prayer, private and public, on the Lord's Day for Divine grace? He thought not. Therefore, inasmuch as it was their purpose to do what they could to supply these things which were shown to be wanting by the evidence afforded in the facts to which he had adverted, he held that that occasion was unrivalled in importance by any public occasion which had brought them together in the town. (Hear, hear.) He therefore entreated them to bear in mind what the work they had to do was. It was to do what they could to moralise, to sanctify, and to Christianise society; to Christianise the household and the family; to Christianise trade, to Christianise personal and private character, and all the domestic relations and charities of life with regard to husbands and wives and parents and children. These were things which made the happiness of a nation. There could be no happiness—there might be much wealth, but no happiness in this world, and still less in another, without private and public prayer for Divine grace, the sanctification of the Lord's Day, the study of the Holy Scriptures, and receiving instructions from God how to live in order to die happily and to rejoice in His presence hereafter. That brought him to some details of this plan, and they would allow him to say what the title of the enterprise was. They placed in the forefront "Spiritual Aid," and in subordination to that "Church Extension." Spiritual aid came first, and he agreed with the opinion of the noble Lord (Earl Manvers), expressed in a letter he had received from him, that it was a mistake to build churches until they had faithful and zealous clergy in sufficient numbers to do the work that was required. He was afraid they had been going on a wrong tack hitherto, and had been tempted to spend enormous sums in building churches without paying due regard to other matters, but they ought to resist the temptation. He was not about to make any personal allusion, and Heaven forbid that he should make any personal animadversion, but he wished to say that the last church he consecrated in Nottingham was St. Philip's, and he found that that church in the census was credited with only eighty worshippers in the morning. That showed it was a great mistake to spend a large sum in building until they had a last and faithful phalanx of zealous men in order to do the work required. Therefore it was when that circular came to him that he demurred to "Church extension." He would begin with spiritual aid; that was to say, aid to spiritual influences and energies should be by zealous clergy and evangelists raised up to go, so to speak, into the lanes and the slums, to visit from house to house, and not to tempt the people to large churches but to gather them to mission chapels and mission schools if they liked, where they could be given a service they understood, in which their heads and their hearts could join. (Applause.) He was thankful to the audience for its adhesion to those remarks. He was grateful for the approval which that assent seemed to indicate of the remarks with which he had troubled them, and it would be understood that the main front of their appeal was for mission clergy and mission-houses. In his opinion they wanted home missionary zeal and home evangelists in these great towns of England as much as they did in the Antipodes and New Zealand. His Lordship proceeded :—We must send forth a band of zealous missionaries into these large towns if they are to be evangelised as they ought to be. I am fully persuaded that they will, and that the question of erecting these churches must come afterwards. Before you draw together your sheep you must have a fold ready prepared for them, for what is the use of a fold when the sheep are straying upon the mountains? You must go after the sheep and bring them back, and then they will be ready for the fold, but as long as they are straying you must treat them as such. Look at the enormous area with which you have to deal, and then you will see the necessity there is for drawing them in this way. This plan has been carried out, I believe, at a place which I visited—Sneinton. There has been a mission chapel erected there on that principle, and I hope others will follow the same example. It is the true way of proceeding, and will be ultimately successful. We have 57 clergy, and it is not as if we had the population for each averaged; it is not as if we could have them distributed and say there shall be one man for 3,300, but in some cases a single clergyman, and in others two clergymen, has to deal with a population of 12,000. What is he among so many? You must, therefore, have this band of faithful, zealous clergy multiplied, and when the people are prepared for the fold by those faithful and zealous clergy then our work will be done. (Applause.) I am afraid you will want to introduce the *clôture*, if I trouble you much longer—(laughter)—but I have just one more word to say, and it is this—it seems to me not merely a very auspicious occasion, auspicious in consequence of the statistics that we have, which press so strongly in this case, and need no eloquence on my part; but the most happy circumstance is this: at a time when Lincolnshire in its rural districts is suffering from an excess of poverty which no words can describe; when we are almost bankrupt in our country parishes of Lincolnshire, both the landowners and the clergy; when we are in a state of destitution which I cannot take upon myself to describe, but which is familiar to most of you; when we in Lincolnshire are, so to speak, in Egypt, you in Nottingham are in Goshen; when we are in our dark lanes of drudgery, you are living in a time of prosperity, which, I believe, is almost without parallel or precedent in the annals of your town. You are enjoying great prosperity as to your trade and commerce at this time, and from whom does that prosperity come, and who can take it away? It comes from Almighty God. Believe me, it is from Him; and, surely, this great town of Nottingham, which has taxed itself for its museum, taxed itself for its University College, will rejoice to pour into the coffers of this society of that abundant wealth with which God has blessed them, for His service and glory, for the salvation of the souls for which His blessed Son died upon the cross. (Applause.) I am sure we shall not have to go for help to the clergy and the country gentry of Nottinghamshire, but that the great merchant princes of Nottingham will be only too proud to do that—that they will raise a sufficient sum from their present wealth, and will rejoice to do it for such purposes as I have described. Well, "charge those who are rich in this world"—I must utter the words, by virtue of my office, which were spoken by the Holy Spirit to a Bishop of ancient times. I make them my own in speaking to the men of Nottingham. St. Paul, in speaking to the Bishop of Ephesus, says, "Charge those who are rich in this world that they be not high-minded, nor trust in the uncertainty of riches, but that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute, laying up for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold of eternal life.' That is the lesson which I venture, with all humility and affection, to lay before you, not as from myself, but from the Holy Spirit of God, speaking by an inspired apostle to a Bishop of the Nottingham of old—I mean Ephesus. I venture most respectfully and earnestly to press that upon the attention of the citizens, the wealthy manufacturers, and the merchant princes of Nottingham. (Applause.) Before I sit down, let me have the honour of adverting to the munificence of one who, though he was not, according to the ordinary acceptation of the term, a member of the Church of England, but who thought there was a Christianity which required a sacrifice of the things of this world, for noble religious purposes, a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Pease, who thought that he could not do better than contribute of his wealth to a cause which, as I hold, was not superior to our own, but perhaps inferior to it in the eyes of many—I mean the establishment of the Bishopric of Newcastle. Now, if Mr. Pease, a member of the Society of Friends, could devote £12,000 of his capital to help to establish, and I thank God he has helped to establish, the See of Newcastle, surely such an example as that will have many imitators with regard to this spiritual destitution in Nottingham.

The BISHOP, at the conclusion of his speech, read several letters from influential Churchmen expressing regret at being unable to be present at the meeting, cordially approving of the scheme, and promising substantial support. Space forbids of our giving all the speeches made, so we must conclude with that of the BISHOP SUFFRAGAN of NOTTINGHAM, who said:—

They had now come to a very important point in connection with their proceedings. He hoped they had arrived at a very satisfactory and happy conclusion, and that was this: that they had seen the great necessity of this movement, which had been so touchingly brought before them by the Bishop of that great diocese. He could not conceive for a moment but that everyone would see the importance of providing further spiritual aid for this great and wanting town of Nottingham. He said wanting, for although it might not be wanting in regard to its worldly prosperity, it was certainly wanting with regard to spiritual means, which were the most precious. Of that they were quite sure, and particularly so when they thought of the 188,000 souls that were now intimately connected with this ancient town, and to whom money could not be compared in importance. They must be led of necessity to come forward and help the Church of God when it was in need of temporal help, in order that a great spiritual work might be done, and if they were convinced that it was a good work they had in hand, he had not the slightest doubt as to the result. He had not the slightest doubt but that this great cause would also succeed, because it was a good cause, and, although many had endeavoured to throw cold water upon it, they would not succeed in their attempt. He was quite sure they would see the movement grow quickly, and after the appeal which had been made to this great town, and which would go forth far beyond its limits, a grand answer would be given. Great gifts had already been poured into the treasury. Those who were not actually in the town had come forward and were the first to help them, the Bishop of Lincoln being at their head. (Applause.) Wherever he led he was sure to lead rightly. All he (the speaker) asked was that they should follow. They were not all wealthy, but they might all do something, and where there was such a multitude of persons he felt sure that the treasury would not be long wanting in the means which they were anxiously praying for. They had had a benevolent lady, some weeks ago, who came forward and stated that she was ready to give £1,000. They had had also others, and they were thankful to them for taking the initiative in this great work. They were not, he hoped, going to let the outsiders connected with this diocese come forward and give of their means and they themselves do nothing. That should never be said of Nottingham. If they were convinced that it was a good and godly cause their hearts would be warm in it, and their acts would follow through their love of God and His Church upon earth. The first thing now to be done was to form a representative body in whom they could confide, to whom should be committed the dispensing of their liberality to the best of their skill and ability, and as their consciences should lead them. He thought what would satisfy them was to see a committee chosen which would carry out their own will, and to whom should be committed the task of doing this great work. This representative committee, which it would be their wisdom to appoint, and which he should have the honour of presenting to them, had been duly considered by the provisional committee, and he believed they would act conscientiously, and with a desire of representing the Church of England in all its wideness and in all its wisdom. He trusted they would be satisfied with the names he would propose, whose numbers could be increased if necessary. He also had the comfort of informing them, and it would be a great service to the committee appointed, that if they were not satisfied with their work at the end of the year they might choose another. (Laughter.) That was in accordance with the principles of the British Constitution. The committee was to be chosen by themselves. He hoped they would all agree, but if they did not, the names would have to be put up for election severally. Having seen the proposed list he thought they might trust all the others if they did not trust him. (Laughter.) The resolution he had to propose was, that the following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee, which, with the other officers, should be elected annually at a general meeting:—The Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan, Canon Morse, Canon Hutton, Canon Smith, Canon Tebbutt, the Rev. J. F. McCallan, and Earl Manvers, Colonel Seeley, M.P., and Messrs. F. C. Smith, F. Wright, A. G. Thornton, J. Watson, J.P., C. B. Wright, R. Evans, J.P., H. Gee, and J. Billyeald.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER'S PASTORAL.

The Annual Pastoral of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just been issued. Speaking of local and diocesan subjects, he recounts that ten churches have been built, or are in course of building, or of enlargement, or renovation, or improvement. The number of persons confirmed—was considerably larger than in former years. In the three years last past the number has been 19,204, as against 16,434 in the previous triennium. On the number of baptisms in each year the Bishop writes:—"As we are thus dealing with statistics, it may be as well to mention here what was specified in the charge—viz., that as it appears by accurate statistics that the annual birth-rate is about 35 per 1,000 of the population, the number of those baptised every triennium ought to be (on the assumption that the Church population is three-quarters of the whole), fully 7·5 per cent. for the whole population of any given place. In the Archdeaconry of Bristol it appeared on investigation that this standard was reached in the aggregate; and I have no doubt that the same will be found to be true of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester. Such results are satisfactory. They tell us at least this, that the Church is not losing ground in regard of baptism. On the subject of ordinations the Bishop reports that he ordained 22 deacons and 23 priests, of whom 27 were graduates and 18 from the theological colleges, 12 being from the college at Gloucester. As to the attainments of these candidates the Bishop says that they are in the main satisfactory. The standard was raised two years ago, and has not declined. The Diocesan Synod held at the last episcopal visitation and also the Diocesan Conference were decidedly successful.

After a brief *résumé* of various diocesan agencies, the Bishop writes thus on the questions now uppermost in the minds of Churchmen:—"To present Church questions I now turn, I confess, with considerable reluctance. It is painful to leave the record of the quiet progress and faithful work which the preceding pages cannot fail to present to the Christian reader, and to contemplate the party spirit, the restlessness, the assumptive tone of the letters in our Church newspapers, and the many other unwelcome tokens of the distemperature of the present time. Still, some few words must be written. Matters may be really better than they seem to be. It may be that God, in His boundless mercy, will look down upon the great work that is now everywhere done for His honour and glory in the Church of England, and at length cause innovation, on one side and antagonism on the other, to pass away from us, and peace at length to return to our disquieted Church. At any rate, it is my duty to make a few brief comments upon the questions that may possibly come before the Church and the nation during the present year. I say, it will be observed, possibly. For no intelligent observer of our own times can fail to recognise these two things: First, that until the difficulties which now obstruct legislation are removed, there will be little chance of any Church measures, however needed, obtaining the final sanction of Parliament. Secondly that there is a growing disinclination in sober Churchmen to apply to Parliament at all. It is said now by many that it is better to bear with the present state of things than to seek for legislative remedies which, in the sequel, may prove worse than the evils which they may be designed to remove. These two things will certainly tend to keep down Church legislation. Still it seems reasonable to think that some measure relating to Church patronage, whether in the form of Mr. Stanhope's Bill, or in that of some more thoroughgoing enactment, will come before Parliament this year. On the subject, though no one thinks more strongly and even indignantly than I do, I would venture to give this counsel to all earnest Churchmen. Don't press now for too much. There are great proprietary interests which may, if put into antagonism and hostility, prevent any legislation at all; more particularly as the enemies of the Church will only be too ready to join any opponents, in order that the abuses may remain for that harvest for which so many are hoping and waiting. If, by God's blessing, the more flagrant evils could at once be removed we might entertain the hope that the remainder would follow in their season. In regard of the Cathedral commission, it has been publicly said by a member of that body that we may expect a first report before many weeks. It may even, we may hope, be followed up, before the session is over, by other and more detailed reports. Still it does not seem likely that on so wide a subject, involving so many differences in detail, there will be any legislation during the present session of Parliament. We may all of us wish, and rightly wish, that a measure containing all those provisions which were set forth in the admirable report of our own Conference could very soon become the law of the land, but I fear that it is perfectly certain that we must wait for it. That the diocese will ultimately be regarded as that to which the Cathedral must learn to adapt itself, I have no doubt whatever, but this desirable principle will, I fear, not be carried out during the present year. Still less can we hope for any immediate legislative results from the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. It is not likely that such a momentous subject as that now before the members of that commission will be dealt with otherwise than with the greatest deliberation. In a certain sense the whole future of the Church of England depends upon the recommendations this body may present to the Sovereign. We may very properly then even hope that there may be no speedy legislation on such a subject. Nay, it may be doubted whether any legislation will ever be of much avail. Until the spirit of disobedience pass away, laws, however wise and equitable, will never be able to bring with them finality and peace. When a recent well-meant attempt (though I do not agree with the manner in which it was made) to bring the judgment of the statutable advisers of a Bishop and a diocese to bear upon all, for the good of all, is met only by denunciation and defiance, we may reasonably doubt whether anything of a remedial nature will do permanent good until by God's mercy the evil spirit of wilfulness and insubordination be driven forth from our Mother Church. Let us pray for this fervently and constantly, and we shall do more good than all commissions and all legislation."

In regard to the changes proposed to be introduced in the Revised Code, the Bishop says he does not take the gloomy view that has been taken by many of the friends of education connected with our country parishes:—

"Most of the changes seem calculated to place elementary education on a more solid basis, and to merit our general confidence. Still, it is right to remember that the complete scale and conditions of payments have not yet been placed before us, and further, that there are several details in the proposals that have been published which will certainly require reconsideration. Attention has been called to these by several important deputations, and practical observations have been transmitted by most of the boards of education throughout the kingdom, which we may feel certain will be properly considered by the heads of the department. Two very good reports have gone up from this diocese—the one from the educational sub-committee of the Diocesan Association, the other from the committee of the Diocesan Conference, appointed to consider the subject. The latter document was transmitted to me and appeared to me to contain suggestions and criticisms especially worthy of attention."

The Bishop has naturally very little to say about the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green. He remarks:—

"After the recent answer of the Home Secretary it would now seem to be clear that release can only be secured either by submission or by the acceptance of the manumission that may be given by some future Act of Parliament. If there be such an Act it can hardly be doubted that there will be a provision that deprivation is to be the penalty of continued refusal to yield obedience to ultimate legal decisions; and this would appear to be not only in itself reasonable, but in accordance with the general principles of canon law. By that law a clergyman who persisted in contumacy, in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical, was liable to be excommunicated. If, when excommunicated, he presumed to officiate, he was at once, and through that very act, deprived of his benefice. I trust, however, that this sad matter may be terminated as all good men would desire to see it terminated, and that very speedily."

He concludes his Pastoral with the following remarks on the Revised Version:—

"The last subject on which I seem, as it were, compelled to speak is one which I approach with the greatest reluctance. I would gladly have avoided it; still, though my own close connection with it would lead me to be silent, I do nevertheless, as one who deeply loves God's Holy Word, feel it to be my duty to commend to you the Revised Version of the New Testament as a work which will help you to the true understanding of that portion of the Scriptures beyond any that have appeared since our own authorised version was given to the Church. I venture thus to speak, because that work, as its own reserved and unassuming preface inferentially tells us, is marked by three great characteristics. It was executed in prayer, constant and earnest, for heavenly aid and illumination. It is the result in every particular, however small, of deliberate and corporate discussions. Lastly, it is absolutely devoid of every trace of adjustment or compromise. Truth, and truth alone, we humbly sought, and what the majority finally believed to be truth is set forth, without reserve or qualification, in every word, clause, and sentence of this seven times revised translation. It is on these grounds that I venture to commend it to you, and to ask you to judge it for yourselves, and not to be over much moved by the transitory criticisms of the hour. It is easy, remember, to put forth to the world a sweeping condemnation of many of our changes of reading, and yet all the while to be innocently ignorant of the now established principles of textual criticism. It is quite possible to denounce a rhythm as halting and defective, and yet never to have tested it—as was done by those who are responsible for it—by careful and audible reading. It is not very difficult to assert, as has recently been asserted in a Pastoral letter like the present, that in some cases all intelligible meaning appears to be sacrificed in compliance with the requirements of a literal accuracy, but it would not be found very easy to substantiate such assertions in the face of calm and equitable investigation. But I cease. This really great work needs no defence of mine. Time will unerringly test its merits and its demerits, and to time we may very safely leave the ultimate verdict."

THE IMPRISONED PRIEST.

On Tuesday evening a densely-crowded meeting was held at the Morley Hall, Hackney, to protest against the continued imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green and to promote his release. Admiral Robertson Macdonald presided, and was supported by Colonel Childers, R.A., Revs. Dr. Belcher, R. W. Enraght, and B. Compton; Major Heales, and Mr. C. Powell. A letter was read from Mr. Green, in which he said that the policy of the rulers of the Church for the last twenty years "may be summed up in the words, panic-stricken oppression." (Cheers.) He added, "Let the primary object of your meeting be to let in light, that those who have their grip on a brother's throat may see their error." The Bishop of Bedford wrote:—"While I do not sympathise with Mr. Green in certain points of ritual, I feel nothing but pain and distress at the spectacle of an earnest and conscientious man being condemned to an indefinite period of imprisonment for pursuing a course of conduct he considered right." (Cheers.) The Dean of Durham wrote that he looked upon Mr. Green's imprisonment as a "great scandal to the Church." Letters of sympathy with Mr. Green were also received from the Dean of St. Paul's, Lord Forbes, Lord E. Churchill, the Dean of Carlisle, and others.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Green had shown great endurance and great courage, because he knew he was in the right. They had met to protest against his continued incarceration, and to promote his release, and in anything they did in that way let them be unanimous.

Colonel CHILDERS, in moving the first resolution, said it seemed to him that at present there were no Ecclesiastical Courts at all. Certainly, for the last 300 years no Englishman had received the treatment Mr. Green had received. He felt quite sure that if the Bishops saw fit to do that which the resolution he was about to move urged upon them they would gladly do it. He begged to move—

That as the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts is an acknowledgment by the State of their doubtful validity and unsatisfactory condition, this meeting protests against the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green as an act of injustice to himself, his family, and his parish; and respectfully urges the Bishops, in the undoubted exercise of their constitutional rights, to advise the Crown in this grave crisis in the relations of Church and State.

(Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. BELCHER, in seconding the resolution, said the proper advisers of the Crown in matters ecclesiastical were the Bishops. They always were so in the olden time, and that right had never been abrogated, though it had been much discussed. It had been said that the English Bishops were always timid; and Charles II. said the English Bishops were not like the Bishops of other countries, because they were not at the head of their profession. (Laughter and cheers.) With all due respect for their Lordships, he was afraid that some of them were not "at the head of their profession." (Hear, hear.) It was to him, as a citizen, a monstrous thing that his Grace of York and his Lordship of Manchester should call upon Mr. Green to obey decrees they themselves had openly treated with contempt. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. POWELL and the Rev. BERDMORE COMPTON supported the resolution, which was carried with cheers.

Mr. GEORGE THOMAS proposed the next resolution as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the Public Worship Regulation Act, which was not sanctioned by Convocation, as representing one of the three estates of the realm, and which therefore is an unconstitutional enactment, is an offensive infringement of the liberties of the clergy and laity of the Church of England; and the Bishops, as constitutional advisers of the Crown in ecclesiastical matters, are hereby respectfully requested to recommend to Her Majesty the immediate repeal of the statute."

Mr. J. BROOKS seconded, and the Rev. R. W. ENRAGHT and Major HEALES supported the resolution, which was enthusiastically carried.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting closed.

REFORMATORIES.

Two glaring scandals, one following hard on the heels of the other, in connection with reformatories for boys, ought to be enough to fix attention on these places and their management. At present we know little that is trustworthy about them, and see only with the eyes and hear only with the ears of the officials employed in and about them—except when some case of peculiarly infamous mismanagement is opened to view by a mutiny amongst the inmates. As a rule, however, the boys in these institutions seldom care—or, to put it more honestly, seldom dare—to make a complaint. Common sense, coupled with a little experience, informs them that, while complaint is little likely to do good to anybody, it will almost certainly do themselves a great deal of harm. The safest calculation is that, even if inquiry be granted, the complaint or the "charge," or what not, will be pronounced either frivolous or false; and then the last case of the complainant will be much worse than the first. The truth is, we fear, that the constitution of reformatories and industrial schools renders them peculiarly liable to abuse. They may do good service during the first few years of their existence; but give the officials time to settle down in their places, and to discover the facilities which circumstances afford for evading rules and regulations and for making things pleasant for themselves, and abuses of all sorts begin to spring up; the end of it being that the reformatory becomes a cross between a prison and the workhouse, uniting all the bad qualities of both.

The worst method of managing a reformatory or an industrial school is by means of a close committee; the next worse by means of a committee elected exclusively by ratepayers. Such committees are apt to fall ere long into the habit of regarding the institutions they manage as unnecessary burdens on the public, and their own main business to make them cost as little as possible. The number of officers is reduced to a minimum, and their salaries are cut down to the lowest point. Thus posts which ought to be filled by the best men obtainable fall into the hands of inferior persons; and even of these there are not enough. They are at once incapable and overworked, with results which soon manifest themselves. Much that ought to be done is left undone, while what is done is done in the most slovenly way. There is no sufficient supervision of the children either indoors or out; while as for moral training there is very little of that. Delinquencies multiply; and only one means of repression is resorted to—the rough-and-ready one of inferior people who are for ever in a hurry—corporal punishment. A little of this fails, of course; and so it is varied and increased from time to time till it borders on torture.

Above everything, the expenses of the institution must be kept down. This is the one main doctrine; and it is dinned from year's end to year's end into the ears of the superintendent and his assistants, until they think of little else than of pinching and paring in all directions. And when they have clearly ascertained what it is that most recommends them to their employers, it is not unnatural, perhaps, that they should do it with all their might. One grand aim is always before them—to reduce expenditure per head below anything ever known before; and this, when achieved, may lead to some little addition to their own salaries. But the desired result in most cases can only be arrived at by tampering with food and clothing; that is to say, by reducing the quantity and quality of both to the lowest point. Extraordinary feats in this way have been recorded from time to time. In one case the superintendent contrived to make the children's garments last twice the usual length of time by sundry devices more ingenious than humane. During the summer the boys appeared like so many scarecrows, except when a visitor of an inquisitorial turn was expected: which was one method of training them to self-respect. Better clothes had to be worn from time to time, of course; but, when they were on, the lads were kept from damaging them by being placed in long rows during play-hours—a kind of treatment which was not discontinued even when the snow was on the ground. The place was rather a pretentious one, and had been furnished at the outset with a gymnasium, very completely fitted up. But this being found to cause a good deal of wear and tear of clothing, its use was forbidden before long. In the end the boys took to scaling the walls and running away by scores—a matter which attracted public attention, and compelled the managers, much against their will, to get rid of the model superintendent and reform the institution.

Things reach their worst in such places when the leading officials add peculation to tyranny—a union which happens too frequently; and the dishonest superintendent sometimes pushes his enterprise to extraordinary lengths. Conspiracy with contractors is not unknown; and the industrial appliances of the reformatory are sometimes put to improper use. At any rate we have heard of one superintendent who found much occupation for the industrial trainers and their pupils in making up "slop" clothing and coarse furniture for a shop in a neighbouring town of which he was the proprietor.

Altogether, we are afraid that if these institutions were looked into closely, it would be found that though St. Paul's School may have been the worst, it was not the only one tainted with something worse than mismanagement.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The situation in Ireland grows more full of menace. There is no improvement in the condition of the country and no fair prospect of improvement. The apologists of the Ministry have pointed to the verdicts in favour of the CROWN that have recently been given by juries in various agrarian cases as symptoms of the approaching restoration of law and order. It is undoubtedly satisfactory that Irish juries should be found who discharge their duty; but that in isolated instances it should be possible to punish notorious criminals is scarcely a cause for exultant congratulation. It is far more significant of the real state of affairs and of the gathering dangers that the Government has found it necessary to despatch in hot haste to Ireland another battalion of the Guards and another regiment of the Line. It is rumoured that a widespread insurrectionary conspiracy has been discovered, and that fears of an actual rising are entertained. It is apparent that the perils of the present situation appear so urgent that Mr. FORSTER remains in Dublin, and was not present at the important Cabinet Council held on Wednesday. Directly Parliament meets, it will be imperative for the Government to afford the fullest information on Irish affairs, and to declare with precision the policy they propose to follow in the present dangerous crisis. The policy they have thus far pursued has failed, and is utterly discredited. With what fresh proposals are they prepared? What further measures do they intend to take?

The Cabinet Council that met on Wednesday had matter for serious deliberation afforded to it by the news that arrived at its meeting of the disastrous defeat of the Radical candidate in the North Riding. The result was one that indicated with sufficient clearness the fallacy of the hope that it would be possible by the offer of a vast bribe to important classes to win support sufficient to compensate for the defections entailed by the complete failure of the Ministerial policy abroad and at home. The Yorkshire farmers were asked whether for the hope of pecuniary advantages similar to those that have been granted to the Irish peasantry they would condone the follies and crimes of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government. The answer has been a conclusive one. Even by open bribery Mr. GLADSTONE can no more in England than in Ireland win popular support. Once before he attempted to bribe the constituencies by offering the repeal of the Income-tax as the price of his maintenance in power, and the results were disastrous. Not less disastrous apparently will be any attempt to seduce the agricultural population from its adherence to the Conservative cause by suggestions of agrarian revolution. The election of Mr. DAWNAY is a good omen that the Liberal victories gained in the counties in 1880 will be decisively reversed at the next opportunity. At Preston it is satisfactory to find that Mr. CECIL RAIKES is about to be returned without opposition. Preston reflects infinite credit on itself in the choice that it has made of a Parliamentary representative, and has done well in rejecting merely local claims in order to advance the wider interests of the Conservative cause.

The end of the "Grand Ministère" has swiftly come. After a tenure of office of little more than two months M. GAMBETTA has been driven to submit the resignation of his Cabinet to the PRESIDENT of the Republic. The predictions of M. GREVY have been thoroughly justified. From first to last his judgment as to the incapacity of M. GAMBETTA to be the head of a Parliamentary Government has been decisively vindicated. From his first entrance into office, when M. GAMBETTA found himself driven by the disinclination of men of position and ability in the Republican ranks to become his colleagues to surround himself with politicians of whom nothing was known, or who were only known to be hated and distrusted, failures and misadventures have distinguished M. GAMBETTA'S conduct of affairs. And it is to his own intimate sense of failure and to his own conviction that the lapse of time must only render his ultimate discomfiture more serious and perhaps irreparable that is to be attributed the adoption of a policy that if it had succeeded would have given him the practical dictatorship that he covets, and that since it has been defeated has but relieved him from

a position that was fast becoming unendurable. It will, of course, be a matter of difficulty to replace the fallen Ministry by a Cabinet that will be strong and independent, and can rely upon the permanent support of a Parliamentary majority. In the present condition of French politics, no politician can hope to command the support of a compact majority—least of all M. GAMBETTA, as has been shown decisively enough. Public opinion in France would probably designate M. de FREYCINET as the chief of the new Administration. But in political circles it is perhaps not forgotten to how great an extent in the past M. de FREYCINET consented to be simply the exponent of M. GAMBETTA's views and wishes. And M. GREVY may hold it desirable that the new Cabinet shall be one that will not be likely to prove unduly subservient to the fallen Minister. It is probable, in fact, that M. GAMBETTA will find it difficult in the future to enjoy the power without responsibility which he so long wielded. His prestige, upon which so much depended, has been shattered. It is apparent, too, that the country shares with the Chamber in its dread and distrust of M. GAMBETTA's notorious ambitions.

The political oratory of the week has not been noteworthy. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Sir HENRY JAMES have been giving specimens of their advocacy of the cause for which they are accustomed to plead that do not call for detailed comment. As usual, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT was unable to open his mouth before his provincial audience without provoking laughter. Even his dullest remarks seem to be greeted with loud guffaws. There is certainly nothing humorous in the commonplace sentences that are reported, and one is driven to the conclusion that it must be Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT's manner that is so irresistibly comic. The most amusing part of his speech was his affectation of faith in the vast popularity of Mr. GLADSTONE's Government. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT keeps up his courage under adverse circumstances by boisterous assertions of the unabated strength of the Liberal cause. And it is not probable that even the North Riding election will diminish his public professions of confidence and security. Neither Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT nor Sir HENRY JAMES dilated upon the question of Ireland or upon foreign affairs, and it was doubtless held, with good reason, that it would only be skilful advocacy not to dwell upon the more striking achievements of Radical policy abroad and at home. It was wise to confine themselves to noisy laudations of the greatness and goodness of the Liberal cause, and to vague promises of all that Liberalism will yet do for humanity.

At length the trial of GUITEAU for the assassination of President GARFIELD has been concluded, and a verdict of guilty has been returned by the jury. The trial has lasted for seventy-two days, inflicting infinite discredit on the judicial institutions and the criminal procedure of the United States. It is strange to find some who affect to represent American opinion detecting in the scandalous license that was indulged in by judge and counsel and was accorded to the prisoner nothing but evidence of impartiality, fairness, patience, justice, and strict regard for rights and forms of law. In America the verdict appears to have been welcomed with a not unnatural outburst of popular enthusiasm. It still remains for GUITEAU to appeal for a new trial, and it seems probable that the execution of the wretched murderer may be deferred, if due advantage is taken of all the delays that American law will afford, until July.

THE YORKSHIRE VICTORY.

The important election in the North Riding of Yorkshire has been fought out, and the result is a significant Conservative victory. By a majority of 8,155 to 7,740 Mr. GUY DAWNAY has defeated Mr. ROWLANDSON, and by this defeat the notorious hopes and anticipations of the Radical party are cruelly disappointed. The calculations upon which the expectations of Mr. ROWLANDSON were founded have been candidly enough admitted. It was not believed that in such a constituency a verdict in favour of the Radical Government would be obtained by the electors, if they were asked simply to record their approval or their condemnation of the home and foreign policy of the present Administration. It was seen that it was utterly hopeless to expect the support of Yorkshire for a Government that could simply point to retreat in Afghanistan, dishonour in the Transvaal, and anarchy in Ireland as instances of its ability and success in the conduct of affairs. It was necessary that other issues should be raised. By the candidature of Mr. ROWLANDSON a direct appeal was made to class cupidity. With but little disguise Yorkshire farmers were told that if they wanted to have pursued for their own benefit a policy of plunder similar to that which has given the Irish agricultural tenants a fourth share of their landlord's property it was necessary for them to vote for Mr. ROWLANDSON as the representative of the policy of plunder. Mr. ROWLANDSON was in every respect a desirable candidate. He was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, the ingenious association that attempts to transplant Irish ideas on the land question to English soil. And he advocated the principles of plunder, that the Farmers' Alliance is established to maintain, with considerable tact and plausibility, avoiding the enunciation of the extreme doctrines that would have shocked the unsophisticated morality of Yorkshire electors, but hinting more than enough to appeal to the predatory instincts of the struggling and needy. He was happy in the support of all the sections of the great united Liberal Party. Mr. GLADSTONE sent him a letter of skilful suggestiveness which indicated how great an encouragement it would be to the Radical section of the Cabinet in framing a Land Bill for England if an agricultural constituency were to give substantial tokens of its approval and support of Radical doctrines; Lord RIPON gave what was even more valuable, a contribution of £1,000 to the election fund. And the Radical magnates of Darlington and the Cleveland district were generous, as their custom is at election times, in supplying funds for the contest. Radical members of Parliament without number canvassed the constituency on Mr. ROWLANDSON's behalf, and spoke at his meetings. No effort was wanting to secure a victory that would have given a distinct impulse to the Radical party throughout the English counties that have always been the strongholds of Conservatism.

It is notorious that the Conservative party were by no means sanguine of success in the struggle to which they were committed. In the North Riding of Yorkshire there had always been a practical balance of parties. No contested election had taken place since 1868, and in this the first election since the introduction of the Ballot it was possible that unexpected revelations of the political leanings of the constituency might be made. But the chief dread, of course, was as to the effect of the direct bribes held out to the agricultural classes. It was impossible to tell how far English opinion had been demoralised by recent Irish legislation. It was impossible to say whether or not the programme of the Farmers' Alliance would so far excite the cupidity of a class as to induce men to vote rather in accordance with their selfish interests than from any considerations of or regard for Imperial politics.

Happily, it has been triumphantly shown that no cause for doubt or trepidation existed. The defeat of Mr. ROWLANDSON has been as much a victory of honesty as a triumph of Conservatism. The policy of bribery has ignominiously failed. The Yorkshire farmers have estimated at their proper value the boons that a Radical Government has already given them in the shape of a Ground Game Bill and the repeal of the Malt Tax, and they are not led away by the precedents of the Irish Land Bill to support the policy of plunder of which the material advantages were dangled before them. It probably occurs to Yorkshire farmers that, apart from all considerations of morality, honesty must remain the best policy. If landlords are plundered for the benefit of farmers, it will not be long before farmers are plundered for the benefit of labourers. To predatory legislation there can be no finality.

The reverse for the Government is a serious one. Defeat follows defeat in the constituencies, and there can no longer be much doubt that the result of a General Election would be the ignominious defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry. It is the first duty of the Conservative party to ensure that the appeal to the constituencies shall come at the earliest possible period. It is the obvious policy of the Radical party to divert the attention of the country from the consideration of Irish affairs and of foreign difficulties, and to press through Parliament measures that are devised with the sole object of procuring the political preponderance of Radicalism. It is for the promotion of the interests of the Radical party that all London is to be submitted to the rule of a corporation constructed on the Birmingham model. It is with the same aim that Bills for Household Suffrage and a Redistribution of Seats will be framed. And it is to make the passage of these measures easy that the House of Commons is to be gagged and the *clôture* introduced. Happily, it rests with the Conservative party to effectually defeat a similar ingenious scheme, and to render inevitable the appeal to the country from which the Government may well shrink. The North Riding Election is most important from the evidence it affords of the present disposition of the great constituencies, with whom the decision in the impending struggle must mainly rest.

M. GAMBETTA'S FALL.

Capax imperii nisi imperasset. The trite judgment may, perhaps, be passed upon M. GAMBETTA. For it is unquestionable that, in the opinion of many of his own countrymen and in the judgment of some foreign observers, M. GAMBETTA was regarded as the one French politician who, under the Republic, was likely to give to France a strong and capable Government. Shrewd observers of M. GAMBETTA's career derided, however, the idea that he possessed any of the capabilities of a statesman. He had shown that he was a political adventurer of uncommon audacity and signal prudence. He had proved himself a Parliamentary tactician of considerable skill and few scruples. And he had displayed an aptitude for finance that had placed him in the space of a few years in the possession of inexplicable fortune. But no evidences had been afforded of ability in the conduct *of* affairs. Those who knew most of M. GAMBETTA were strongest in their convictions that if he once took office his tenure of power would be of but short duration. M. THIERS denounced the eloquent demagogue as a *fou furieux*. M. GREVY contented himself with predicting the speedy downfall of his Ministry. Both M. THIERS and M. GREVY have claims to be regarded as shrewd judges of men and character.

It was from the first clear that the Ministry of Mediocrities which M. GAMBETTA formed was not likely to live long. The refusal of all men of established reputation in the Republican party to accept office under M. GAMBETTA sufficiently indicated the distrust that M. GAMBETTA inspired. Their judicious abstention has been amply justified. For the short history of the great Ministry has been a record of failures and blunders. Little has been attempted. Nothing has been accomplished. But the revelations of the affairs of Tunis that were forthcoming in the trial of M. ROCHEFORT were far more damaging to M. GAMBETTA than to his protégé M. ROUSTAN. The appointments made by M. GAMBETTA, notably in the cases of General MIRIBEL and M. WEISS, inflamed animosities. But it was to the widespread conviction that M. GAMBETTA aimed at the possession of dictatorial power that the opposition of the Chamber to his Ministry and his consequent downfall is to be directly attributed. Of the reasons that impelled M. GAMBETTA to press for the adoption of *scrutin de liste* little disguise was made, and little disguise was possible. It was notorious that *scrutin de liste* would have given to M. GAMBETTA the privilege in effect of nominating the Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies. Of course there has been an eloquent repudiation on M. GAMBETTA's part of despotic ambitions, but similar ambitions are not usually avowed. M. GAMBETTA clearly arrived at the conclusion that without *scrutin de liste* it was not to his interests to remain in office. The Chamber has shown that it is far from regarding him as indispensable in the conduct of affairs. His overthrow is due to the general feeling amongst sensible French people against a restoration of the personal government that was the source of so many evils to France twelve years ago.

The fall of M. GAMBETTA's Ministry will be regarded with general satisfaction throughout Europe. It is incontestable that M. GAMBETTA in office constituted a danger to the peace of Europe. M. GAMBETTA's policy abroad would have unquestionably been a policy of adventure, just as at home it would have been a policy of revolution. If M. GAMBETTA had obtained the absolute power that *scrutin de liste* would have given him, that policy would have been completely developed. But already the indications were sufficiently obvious. The appointment of M. PAUL BERT was full of significance at home. Abroad the protection of M. ROUSTAN and the measures taken in Egypt had abundant meaning. It is probable that Mr. GLADSTONE's Government experiences a distinct feeling of relief that it is no longer compelled to adapt itself to the requirements of M. GAMBETTA. Even a commercial treaty with France might have been purchased too dearly at the cost of entangling engagements in Egypt. Ordinary English people will see with satisfaction the discomfiture that has befallen an eloquent demagogue in his endeavour to set up a system of personal government and to ostracise political opposition. In France at least it is satisfactory to find that something more than the capacity for talk is required for political success, and that parties have sufficient public spirit to revolt from submission to an ignominious dictatorship. England has its own *fou furieux*, who is equally intent upon the establishment of a despotism over Parliament. It is to be hoped that the end will be similar to that on which France is at present to be congratulated.

Reviews.

A LADY'S CRUISE.*

If the "Female Travellers," like the "Female Artists," had an exhibition of their own, we cannot doubt that the works of Miss Gordon Cumming would have a prominent place on the line. She has a vivid appreciation of the beauties of nature, and of the more picturesque aspects of humanity in the distant regions in which she loves to roam. These she describes with much vigour and effect; and though her books are rather big, they owe little or none of their size to the introduction of mere padding or of the dull disquisitions on extraneous matters in which travellers are so wont to indulge. Our readers are not likely to have forgotten the two interesting volumes in which she painted for us her experiences when *At Home in Fiji*, and the present book may be regarded as a sequel and a complement to those volumes. The fascination of the lovely scenery of those Islands of the Sea made itself felt in Miss Gordon Cumming's previous work, and she would have been more than human had she resisted the exceptionally favourable opportunity afforded to her of extending her knowledge to the neighbouring islands. We believe that, as a matter of fact, the "French "gentleman of the noble old school" who commanded the *Seignelay*—a large French man-of-war, placed, in 1877, at the service of the Bishop of Samoa, to enable him to visit the most remote parts of his diocese—was rather astonished when he found the polite offer of the Bishop and himself was accepted by the enterprising lady to whom it was addressed. Miss Gordon Cumming had herself no doubt of its sincerity, but those who were at Fiji at the time were, as we have understood, rather amused at her ready acceptance of it, and it was commonly supposed that Captain Aube had received a wigging at headquarters for having taken her as a companion to the Bishop on the episcopal visitation. However this may be, English readers who have enjoyed the narrative of her cruise will be little inclined to find fault with the gallant Captain for having proposed, or with Miss Gordon Cumming for having accepted, the offer of a passage on board the *Seignelay*—thus supplying the writer with "one of the most delight-"ful episodes in many years of travel," and the reader with two volumes of far more than ordinary interest. We may pause, in starting, to note the attractions which the publishers have bestowed upon them, for the good paper and large type certainly add to the reader's enjoyment, while the delicate and artistic cover is remarkable, even in these days when book-covers have attained so high a degree of artistic merit. The "Wa-Kalou," or Fern of God, which embellishes the outside of the volume before us, is "a delicate, climbing fern, which "overtwines tall trees and shrubs in the Pacific Isles, "forming a misty veil of indescribable loveliness." This exquisite fern has been admirably reproduced on the cover of Miss Gordon Cumming's volumes, and while the most inexperienced can appreciate the grace and beauty of the decoration, and the delicate and refined colouring—perhaps too delicate and refined for common use—we are assured by those who are familiar with it in its native islands that the reproduction is as exact as it is beautiful.

The *Seignelay* started in September, 1877, ostensibly to take Monseigneur Elloi, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Samoa, a round of his diocese. But it is pretty clear that the object of the cruise was not entirely ecclesiastical, and it was not only the spiritual interests of the islanders visited, but the advancement of French political interests among them, which was aimed at. Indeed, Captain Aube showed somewhat too much of zeal in the prosecution of the latter, and, probably to him, more important part of his mission. Even as described to us by a favourable witness like Miss Gordon Cumming—who naturally made excuses for one who had acted with such genuine hospitality towards herself—his conduct at Samoa was, to say the least of it, indiscreet, and the insult which he offered to the British flag would doubtless have been more severely judged by the author, who is by no means deficient in patriotic zeal, had not Captain Aube been so genial a host. As it was we cannot wonder that Admiral Serré, who was in command at Tahiti, should have deemed it right that Captain Aube should be removed from the *Seignelay* and sent home to justify, if he could, his armed intervention at Samoa. We read in a note that the explana-

* *A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War.* By G. F. Gordon Cumming.—London and Edinburgh: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1882.

tion furnished to the home authorities resulted in his complete exoneration and appointment to the command of a yet finer vessel. How this could have happened is not quite comprehensible to the ordinary student of the law of nations; but it is probable that the French authorities were not inclined to deal too severely with one who had only erred from a French point of view through too much zeal—though, from an English point of view—taken elsewhere than from the comfortable cabin on board the *Seignelay* which was allotted to Miss Gordon Cumming—his conduct was quite indefensible. That, however, his fault was only that of too much zeal is evident from other parts of the book, in which the designs of France upon the islands of the Pacific are plainly exposed. For Miss Gordon Cumming does not like any one except her special friend Captain Aube to carry out the schemes of annexation which have so much occupied French statesmen from the days when Queen Pomare and "ce perfide Pritchard" almost involved France and England in war. How far these schemes have already gone is pointed out in a note which the author has prefixed to her book, showing how this policy is being actively carried out:—

Not content with holding the Marquesas, the Paumotus, Tahiti, and the Gambier Isles, France seems resolved to annex every desirable island lying to the east of Samoa, thus securing possession of every good harbour and coaling-station lying between New Zealand and the coast of South America; and also, diverting all the trade of these isles, from Britain's Australian colonies, to a French centre, which shall command the great commercial highway of the future, when the Panama Canal shall be completed. Raiatea in the Society Isles has recently been formally annexed, and the independence of Huahine and Bora-Bora threatened.

Now a further step is contemplated. The Austral and Hervey groups still remain free. They are self-governed, and Christianity is firmly established among their people.

According to the latest information, a French man-of-war visited their principal isles last August, to command the inhabitants to divert their present trade from New Zealand to Tahiti, assuring them that Great Britain had undertaken not to interfere with French action anywhere to the east of Samoa. The islanders, who had at first received the French vessel with all honour, no sooner got an inkling of the true object of its visit than they became alarmed, and returned all presents which had been made to them by the captain; who thereupon assured them that the French admiral was on his way thither, and would soon bring them to their bearings, and that they would have to accept a French protectorate.

Remembering the history of French protection in Tahiti, the Australs and Hervey Islanders are now justly alarmed for their own independence.

It is, of course, idle to suppose that the Government now in power will accept this warning. The contraction, not the expansion, of the British Empire is their watchword, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are likely to look on with a benevolent smile while English influence is undermined in the Pacific, as it has already been, under their good auspices in Afghanistan and South Africa.

To turn, however, to more pleasant subjects. Miss Gordon Cumming describes for us, with much literary skill, the rare beauties of the islands visited by her under such favourable circumstances. Few travellers have had a better opportunity, and still fewer have shown themselves so well qualified to make the best use of it. To read her book is to be introduced, as it were, to a kind of fairy land, and there are to be found in her volumes picture upon picture painted with the skill of an accomplished artist in words. She made one great mistake in not availing herself of the chance of visiting the Marquesas, which was presented to her while at Tahiti. But she was unable to make her plans fit at the time, though, as it turned out, she could easily have done so, as she did not leave Tahiti till after the return of the *Seignelay* from that which has the reputation of being the loveliest group in the Pacific. Her readers will share her regret, as there are very few descriptions of the islands named after the Marquis of Mendoza, the Viceroy of Peru at the time of their discovery by the Spaniards in 1595, and we should be glad to have had an account of them from the pen of so ready a writer as Miss Gordon Cumming. But, as she endeavoured to console herself by finishing her sketches of Tahiti and enjoying the *dolce far niente* of the realm of the late Queen Pomare, so let us console ourselves by dwelling on her descriptions of the other beautiful scenes in Tahiti and elsewhere which she conjures up before us. From among these it is difficult to choose. We might take the reader to the very curious dolmen on the island of Tonga, one of the few stone monuments to be found in the Pacific, the road to which lies between "bush "on either side, fragrant with jessamine on the "trees, in many places matted with tangles of "large and brilliantly blue convolvolus," or to Rapa Nui, where "colossal stone images lie half "buried beneath the creeping grass and encroach-"ing scrub." We might look down with her from the verandah of the British Consulate at Apia, upon "picturesque men, women, and children, "bright sunlight and gay blossoms, rich foliage "and palm leaves, flashing like quicksilver as they "wave in the breeze, fanning the blue waters of "the harbour where the foreign ships lie "anchored," or watch the reef at Samoa where storms can be foretold hours before their approach by noticing the echini crawling into snug holes where they may lie secure, so that the native proverb to describe prudence is, "The sea roars "and the echini listen." We might linger with her at Papetoai, through long days of delight, amid scenes of dream-like loveliness, or pass at Papeetee "by roads which are called streets, but are "rather shady bowers of yellow hybiscus and "bread-fruit trees" to the covered market-place, where we shall find assembled "a gay throng "clothed in flowing robes of the very brightest "colours." On each and all of these pictures we should like to linger did our space permit. But as we are compelled to restrict our extracts, we will content ourselves with two quotations. The first of these describes an exquisite cave on the Island of Vavau, which has a romantic story of its own, unfortunately too long to extract:—

Never before, in all my wanderings had my eyes been gladdened by such an ideal fairy grot. We rowed along the face of beautiful crags, which we had passed on the previous day without a suspicion of the wonderful hiding-place within them. Suddenly we steered right into a narrow opening, and found ourselves in a great vaulted cavern like a grand cathedral—a coral cave, with huge white stalactites hanging in clusters from the roof, and forming a perfect gallery along one side, from which we could almost fancy that white-veiled nuns were looking down on us.

The great outer cave is paved with lapis-lazuli, at least with water of the purest ultra-marine, which was reflected in rippling shimmers of blue and green on the white marble roof. For the sun was lowering, and shone in glory through the western archway, lighting up the mysterious depths of a great inner cavern, which otherwise receives but one ray of light from a small opening far overhead, through which we saw blue sky and green leaves. No scene-painter could have devised so romantic a picture for any fairy pantomime. The French sailors were ecstatic in their delight. They collected piles of old cocoa-nut fibre and dry palm-leaves and kindled bright blazing fires, whose ruddy light glowed on the dark crevices, which even the setting sun could not reach, and blended with the blue and green reflected lights, and both played on the white coral walls, and the white boat, and white figures—(for of course, in the tropics, the sailors all wear their white suits). Soon these active lads contrived to reach the gallery, and glided behind the stalactite pillars, making the illusion of the nuns' gallery still more perfect. Altogether it was a scene of dream-like loveliness.

All this coast is cavernous, and most tempting to explore. Very near my fairy cave lies the one described by Byron, in "The Island," which can only be reached by diving—

"A spacious cave
Whose only portal is the keyless wave
(A hollow archway by the sun unseen
Save through the billow's glassy veil of green)."

A huge rock, about 60 feet high, rises from the sea, with nothing to indicate that it is hollow; but at a considerable depth beneath low-water mark, there is an opening in the rock through which expert divers can enter, and find themselves in a cave about 40 feet wide and 40 in height—the roof forming rude Gothic arches, of very rich and varied colour, and the whole incrusted with stalactites. The clear green water forms the crystal pavement, but two lesser caves, branching off on either side, afford a dry resting-place to such as here seek a temporary refuge. The place is quite unique in its surpassing loveliness; and the brilliant phosphoric lights which gleam with every movement of the water, and which are reflected in pale tremulous rays, that seem to trickle from the stalactites and lose themselves among the high arches, give to the whole a weird ghostly effect, quite realising all one's fancies of a spirit-world.

Our second quotation is from the author's description of the scene of a Fa-Samoa picnic:—

Our surroundings were beautiful. Far below us lay the blue Pacific with its white breakers and many-tinted coral-reefs, and on every side the spurs and ravines of great green hills, all densely clothed with richest tropical vegetation,—huge *ceeie* trees, with roots like coils of twisted snakes, and branches all bearded with long grey lichen, falling in streamers and entangled by the twining vines; while all manner of parasitic plants, orchids, and bird's-nest ferns, nestle in every crevice. We had come by a lovely path through groves of bread-fruit and bananas, oranges, and other flowering trees, with here and there patches of cultivation—tall sugar-canes and maize—then tree-ferns, matted with purple convolvulus, and with an undergrowth of soft green grass. The gleaming sunlight found its way through that leafy canopy, and its dancing rays chequered the cool dark shadows with flecks of golden green. It was all soft, and lovely, and peaceful.

Ere the fragments of the feast, and the coffee-pots, and the crockery, were repacked, the brief tropical day was done, and the setting sun changed the broad blue waters into molten gold. Then we retraced our way through the forest, no longer sunlit, but sombre and very still, save for the sound of our own voices. But due provision had been made for the darkness; and many friends and relations of the Samoan girls had come out to meet us, carrying long torches of cocoa-palm leaves, which blazed with a clear bright light, throwing a ruddy glow on all around, on semi-nude dusky figures, glossy foliage, tall white palm-stems, and the great buttressed roots of the chestnuts, and on the brown-thatched cottages, whence groups of pleasant olive-coloured people looked out and cried *Alofa!* to which kind greeting we responded, *Ola alofa!*

"*Ola alofa*" ("Great love to you") is the message of peace which has superseded the gross idolatry and the fearful cruelty of which these islands were not so very long since the scene. The labours of the missionaries, by whose efforts this change has been wrought, are described with much eloquence by Miss Gordon Cumming, though she is hardly prepared to allow the Church her due share of credit, and she certainly might have said more for the Hawaian Mission. It is, however, pleasant to meet with any traveller who does not indulge in the facile sneers at missionary enterprise which are but too common, and we gather from the author's narrative some additional particulars of the difficulties from their own countrymen which the pioneers of Christianity have to face among the islands of the Pacific. It is certainly little to the credit of our common Christianity that we should find the most important and powerful firm which trades in these parts issuing instructions to its agents which may be thus summed up—"Never assist missionaries "either by word or deed, but wheresoever you may "find them use your best influence with the natives "to obstruct and exclude them." But we are glad to find that the missionaries have proved too strong for these anti-Christian traders, and though the first pioneers of Christianity have watered the good seed with their blood, the seed thus sown has sprung up into goodly trees overshadowing the various islands. The old saying, *sanguis martyrorum semen Ecclesiæ*, has rarely been more fully illustrated, and the story of the good men who have gone with their lives in their hand, and but too often have fallen victims to their venturous zeal, is completed by the picture—perhaps somewhat too roseate in its hue—which the author draws of the present condition of those for whose sake they so gladly laid down their lives.

We part from Miss Gordon Cumming with regret, as we did after reading her previous book. But that regret is tempered by the almost certain expectation that we shall ere long meet her again. She has in her the true spirit of a rambler, and it is little likely that she will settle down quietly in her Scotch home. The proofs of this which may be supplied from her present work, even apart from the work itself, are numerous. After gathering ripe strawberries in the garden of the fort at Fautawa, the last stronghold of the Tahitians, in their struggle for independence against their French protectors, she casually observes in a note that the next she saw were at the British Legation in Pekin, where they were objects of special interest as being probably the first ever grown in China. Her Christmas Day on board the *Shah* in the harbour of Papeetee reminds her how the previous Christmas had been spent in transhipping on her way from Fiji to New Zealand, and the one before in the mountains of Great Fiji, and how she sailed from Marseilles on the Easter morning of 1875, spent the Easter of 1876 in a little Fijian village on the island of Kero, and that of 1877 among the geysers of northern New Zealand. The great festival had come round when she closed the volumes now presented to the reader, the last page of which records that, "We are "nearing the Golden Gates and hope to find "ourselves safe in harbour before the dawn on "Easter morning."

PHILOLOGY*

It was inevitable that the discovery of the key to the Cuneiform languages of the ancient peoples of Assyria and Babylon should modify the conclusions of philosophers and philologists in our own days as to the origin of language and the connection of the various languages existing on the face of this globe. The blending of Aryan and Semitic in the grammar and vocabulary once current in the plains of Chaldæa, which assisted in the interpretation of the Cuneiform, evidenced the importance of the new language, viewed as a link in the connection of families of languages, regarded up to the time of this discovery as developed from distinct and unconnected sources. Without adopting all the conclusions of Fuerst and Delitzsch—although these are scholars whose independence of mind and extent of learning demand a respectful and patient consideration from all philologists—it is significant, as to the tendencies of modern research, to find these two veteran scholars laying down and enforcing the canon that "all languages have been "developed from one common stock of elements, "all of which, in every part of speech, and in every "word, have a significance, definite and divinely "imparted" (p. 14); and to connect with this the concluding words of Mr. M'Curdy's essay, that "it seems to be a just and necessary conclusion "that the primitive Aryans and primitive Semites "possessed in common a good working vocabu-"lary" (p. 171). This conclusion is arrived at by the author after an examination of a number of representative verbal roots in the languages of these two families of the human race. The importance of Sanscrit in every inquiry into the history of the development of the Aryan languages has long been recognised. It is the bond which connects the speech of the natives of India with their masters, and proves their descent from ancestors speaking one common language. Mr. M'Curdy shows that on examination of the vocabulary of the apparently widely separated Aryans and Semites—the Sanscrit-speaking races, and those whose mother tongue is a dialect of Arabic—it is evident that they started from one common home, and are descended from ancestors using the same speech. There is, of course, in this conclusion of modern philology, nothing strange to those who have accepted the Scriptural statement, that at one time mankind had but "one speech," as they are of "one blood." It is, however, noteworthy that almost all ethnological discoveries show the untenable character of the assertions of unbelief, and illustrate the account which Moses was commissioned to declare or directed in handing down to mankind, so that to reject the Scriptural history of the origin and dispersion of mankind is to do violence alike to the revelation of inspiration, and to the enforced conclusions of men of science and research.

Many of the instances brought forward by Mr. M'Curdy to prove the relationship of words made use of by the two great families of Asia will be appreciated chiefly by readers accustomed to philological inquiries, others will be accepted even by the general reader. Who, for instance, can refuse to acknowledge the identity—for it is this more than even relationship—of the words used for land and landed possessions. It can be no chance agreement which we find in the Proto-Aryan *Agra*, and the Proto-Semitic *Agr* (שדה) a field. We cannot account for the appearance of *Ajra*, a plain, open country in Sanscrit, ἀγρός in Greek, *Ager* in Latin, *Akra* in old Teutonic, *Acer* in Anglo-Saxon, and *Acre* in English, unless by granting the common origin of their language, at least in this instance. The land-hunger very early shows itself among the nations of the South, and this is just one of those words which we should expect to find common to and but little variant in the early languages of the world if they had one origin. Before our ancestors parted from their homes in the plains of Shinar, men coveted land, men cultivated land, men possessed land which they called by the same name, and that name, with but little variation, they have preserved as one out of many evidences of oneness of origin, oneness of race, and oneness of language, in the older days. But we must not pause on this fascinating theme, but content ourselves with introducing this essay to the notice of those of our readers who are interested in philological speculations. It will repay a careful consideration.

* *Aryo-Semitic Speech: A Study in Linguistic Archæology.* By James Frederick M'Curdy.—London: Trübner and Co.

NEW NOVELS.

*Poor Archie's Girls** was the form of expression by which the two Misses Menzies, not very wise but very familiar specimens of the genus old maid, were wont to convey the impression produced upon what they were pleased to call their minds by the two daughters of their nephew, the Rev. Archibald Grant, the minister of Glen Lyon. Archibald himself was not a brilliant personage, though on the strength of an ample forehead he had gained a certain amount of reputation—a belief in which he was himself the last to abandon. The severe intellectual strain of the composition and of the learning by heart of the discourses with which he was wont to enliven (?) the people committed to his charge was relieved by the elaborate worsted work in which he had learned to indulge under the gentle *régime* of the late Mrs. Grant. That lady, who never loved him, though she faithfully fulfilled the matrimonial duties into which she had been unwillingly introduced, died while "poor Archie's girls" were yet young, and the charge of them had devolved on the Misses Menzies, the weak but well-meaning custodians of their grandnieces. The two grandnieces in question are the heroines—one the good and suffering heroine, the other the bad and scheming heroine—of the three volumes now before us; but we must own that we have not been able to summon up any great amount of interest either in the one or the other. Mildmay Grant, the elder and the better of the two, has strong ideas of her mission as an instructor and a tamer of the wild inhabitants of the gorge which formed part of her indolent father's sphere of labour. She devotes herself to the education of one of the most unsatisfactory and disreputable of these inhabitants, and succeeds in inspiring him with an ardent and persevering devotion for herself rather than for her instruction, which is the cause of all her ills. For Joseph Roy, the ne'er-do-well in question, has no scruple or hesitation in "besmirching the fair "fame"—the phrase is Miss Knox's, not our own—of the woman whom he professes to love; and it is partly owing to his calumnies, partly owing to Mildmay's own overstrained sensitiveness with regard to an earlier and a perfectly harmless flirtation, that she loses the love of the hero, "Laird Lyon of Glen Lyon," a black-bearded, rough-spoken hero, who certainly developes no qualities calculated to call forth the unreasoning and enthusiastic devotion with which he is regarded by both of "Poor Archie's Girls." For unfortunately Effie Grant, the younger, and the less satisfactory of the two, whose main characteristics appear to be intense and unscrupulous selfishness and self-assertion, and the possession of "crocus-coloured hair" becomes, partly from childish vanity, partly from morbid jealousy of her sister, passionately devoted to the unattractive Laird, and her devotion, so far from being in any way diminished when she finds the object of it engaged to Mildmay, only burns the more fiercely, so that she vows upon her knees that a marriage between the two shall never take place. To carry out this vow she readily falls in with the schemes of Joseph Roy, so that we are presented with the unpleasant picture of a sister conspiring against a sister's happiness and good name with the aid of that sister's lover. Their plans succeed, not only to the extent of bringing about a rupture between Lyon and Mildmay, which is probable enough, but also to the extent of bringing about a marriage between Mildmay and the rough unpriucipled Joseph, which is altogether improbable. Indeed it is not too much to say that there is hardly a personage in the book who acts in a manner consistent with the idea of probability which anybody, except perhaps Miss Knox, would entertain. The story is an unwholesome and an unpleasant one, but without those redeeming features in the way of interest or of character-painting which gain for so many unwholesome and unpleasant stories a certain amount—often an undue amount—of popular favour. We cannot fancy any reader being enthralled by this very disagreeable novel, which is not only disagreeable but dull. Nor is there any great degree of artistic skill displayed in its construction. The supposed secret to which Mildmay Grant clings, thus playing into the hands of her false sister, and yet more false lover, is by no means of sufficient importance in itself to justify the important results which it brings about, and despite the awkward attempts to enhance the merits of the good heroine, we can only regard her as a very weak and foolish woman, in whom it is quite impossible to feel any interest. Joseph Roy, who is first her pupil, then her lover, and finally her husband, presents the character on the delineation of which Miss Knox has bestowed the most pains. But even if we could pardon his reckless digressions into broad Scotch—which would be sufficient to weary a Southern reader even if Joseph himself were a more attractive personage—we can feel little interest in a man so lost to all sense of honour and of good feeling as he is represented to be. It is very doubtful whether his confession to Mildmay, after their marriage, of the abominable meanness to which he had recourse to bring about that marriage, is a palliation or an aggravation of his offence. His wife not unnaturally regarded it as the latter; and the vengeance which she took upon him, though passive rather than active in its character, was complete. Joseph himself gets off rather too well; but the punishment which Lyon inflicts upon the "crocus-haired" sister, though no more than she deserves, is of a

* *Poor Archie's Girls.* By Kathleen Knox. In Three Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

character which discredits him who inflicted it no less than her on whom it was inflicted. The best character in the book is Geordie Macfarlane, the editor of the "Cotters' Saturday Night," who, rough and uncouth, and snobbish, as he may appear, has more of the true feeling of a gentleman in him than any other of the personages whom Miss Knox has depicted for us.

The *Little Comedies** of Mr. Julian Sturgis claim a place among new novels, as they are more adapted to the drawing-room than the stage—to the perusal of a reader than to the appreciation of an audience. They are a reprint, with considerable additions, of an earlier volume under the same title, and the new issue contains seven additional sketches not included in its predecessor. But, if we mistake not, both old and new have already appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and we seem to have a vivid recollection of them in that prior state of existence. It is, however, not unpleasant to renew that recollection, and though we are unable, without reference to the previous volume, to recall which of them appeared in it, and which are now for the first time republished, we can safely recommend both new and old to the notice of our readers. The fame which the author has won by the two excellent works of fiction which he inscribes on his title-page, *An Accomplished Gentleman* and *John o' Dreams*, is little likely to be diminished by his new venture. There is a graceful play of fancy, a delicacy of touch, a refinement of humour, in these *Little Comedies*, which make them very acceptable to those who are capable of appreciating such attractions. Sometimes, though rarely, as in the sketch entitled "Florio," Mr. Sturgis strikes a graver note, and there are the elements of a tragedy in that remarkable poem as it deserves to be called. But as a rule he prefers a lighter tone, and the aspirations after better things which now and then arise in the heart even of a professional beauty form the theme which he treats most successfully, as in "Apples" and "A Card for Lady Roedale." The "Bishop "Astray" is a less pleasant specimen of his powers; but "Halfway to Arcady," and "Heather" have a rare and subtle attraction. We own, however, that our own favourite is "Round Delia's Basket," which tells once again, but with unusual skill and in dainty language, the old familiar story, how a woman of mature years awakes suddenly to the consciousness that the love which she has thought her own has been intercepted by a younger rival whom she has been accustomed to regard as a mere child. It is, as we have said, not probable that these *Little Comedies* will be found, as a rule, well adapted for the stage; but we may make an exception in favour of the last of the series, "Picking up the Pieces," which seems very suitable for drawing-room theatricals.

Without going so far as to assert that Mr Marshall consulted the favourite romance of the *Babes in the Wood* as the foundation for his story of *Strange Chapman*,† it is quite clear that the plots of the two tales bear a very strong resemblance to each other. The more ancient history is too well known to need recapitulation, and when we say that there is a wicked trustee who is entrusted with the fortunes of two children, he being placed "in contingent remainder," that he covets their heritage, and delivers them to two ruffians—one male and one female—with instructions to get rid of them as soon as possible, and when, further, his overburdened conscience interferes with his digestion, and finally drives him crazy, we think the similarity of the two stories will be readily admitted. However, Strange (or rather L'Estrange) Chapman and his golden-haired sister do not, of course, come to such a sudden and untimely end as their prototypes, but go through the regulation three volumes of adventures, and are finally made happy. The story is well told, and the characters well drawn, though they are by no means new. The muscular young clergyman, with a sense of duty which compels him to visit the very worst and most ruffianly of the trade-union "ratteners," the man Wideface, who figured as Grostete in Mr. Reade's novel, and as Broadhead in more veracious chronicles, the cowed and repentant villain and manslayer, the staunch old nurse; and many others strike us as copies only slightly disguised of very old acquaintances; while the blowing up of the grinder's family and the breaking of the Sheffield dam are even less excusable repetitions. To those who have not read the sources from which the author has evidently derived his inspiration, the book will afford amusement. The South Yorkshire dialect is very well rendered, though in some cases much exaggerated.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The most noticeable article in the *Contemporary* is Lady Verney's "Peasant Proprietors in France." They lead a miserable life, and would eagerly part with their freeholds if they could find a purchaser. In England such landowners would be bought out as fast as they got in. Mr. Mahaffy's paper on "Irish Landlords" exhibits another sort of "proprietor" *malgré lui-même*, who would be glad enough to sell, but the land would be dear at any price with such a peasantry and such a Government.

The *Churchman* is a poor number. The Dean of Chester tries to explain away the "Oblations" of the Offertory Prayer, with no better success than attended his "Before the Table." All the special pleading in the world cannot get over the historical meaning of the words, confirmed, as Bishop Patrick observes in his *Christian Sacrifice*, by "the time when the bread and wine is ordered "to be placed upon God's Table, immediately "after the alms of the people have been received." Patrick, who was contemporary with the rubric, points out that the two things are distinct—"the "alms signifying what is given for the relief of "the poor, the oblations can signify nothing else "but, according to the style of the ancient "Church, the bread and wine presented to God." What puzzles us is why anyone should seek for a new meaning. Dr. Howson contends for "har-"mony with Holy Scripture," observing that alms are "a sacrifice to Almighty God." But does he mean to say that bread and wine are not called "oblations" in "Holy Scripture?" or that "gifts" for the use of the Sacrament are less evangelical "sacrifices" than money or other "devotions of the people"? He calls the placing the elements on the Table "merely a direction "for convenience and propriety;" language so "bare and mean" could not refer to a solemn offering to Almighty God. But "Holy Scripture" speaks of the most solemn sacrifices in no fuller language. To place upon the altar is to sacrifice, independently of words or other action. In point of fact, however, the Canon directs the elements to be "brought to the Table," just as the rubric directs the churchwardens to bring the alms and other devotions of the people; and all are offered together in the most solemn form of words. The sacrifice is too often obscured by the prevailing neglect of the Canon, and still more by unauthorised changes of position and the faulty reading of the clergy. When the priest does and says just what is directed, he remains standing before the Table, where he has presented and placed the two-fold offerings, and, uniting the three antecedents, alms, oblations, prayers, in the relative pronoun—proceeds "which we offer unto Thy Divine "Majesty; beseeching Thee to inspire continually "the Universal Church," &c. What can be the use of this constant shrinking from the noblest and most scriptural conception of Divine worship? Why in the name of common sense is oblation and sacrifice so terrible to evangelical clergymen who cannot help styling themselves priests, and wearing the priestly white linen of the Levitical temple? Who—shift about the altar as they may—come at last to the "sacrifice of praise and "thanksgiving"—the exact designation of the Levitical Peace-offering—(Lev. vii., 12.)—and further offer themselves and their congregation a living sacrifice in union with the Sacrifice of the Passion.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

"What did Kant think?" asked a lady of John Sterling. "He thought fifteen octavo volumes" was the answer. So if we were called upon to say what the *Text Book of Kant* contains we should be inclined to reply 548 pages. This bulky work, published by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., of London, cannot be pronounced light and attractive reading for the general public. But the enthusiast for metaphysical study will find in it much that will be useful for him. Dr. Sterling, whose name it bears upon the title page has already, by his numerous contributions to the philosophical literature of the day, and especially by his *Secret of Hegel* done much to aid the student in his survey of the great field of German philosophy; and the centenary of the publication of Kant's first great "Kritik" forms a fitting opportunity for the appearance of one of the most important attempts which have been made to introduce him to English readers. That he is "the "greatest modern philosopher, greatest philosopher "of all, with only the usual exceptions of Plato "and Aristotle," may fairly be doubted, but a full understanding of his transcendental system—if such a full understanding is possible to mortal men, which we take the liberty to doubt—would be most invaluable to the student of metaphysics. Dr. Sterling, in a preface which is hardly more intelligible to the outer world than Kant's own writings, claims that it has been the aim and object of his Commentary to leave as few obstacles as possible between the reader and that full understanding. We are far from questioning the weight and solidity of his exposition, and if it were possible to make an ordinary mortal understand Kant, perhaps Dr. Sterling would be as well qualified for the task as any other of the English disciples of the philosopher. But unless the reader has drunk deep of the metaphysical spring it is probable that his explanatory comments will suggest only the *ignotum per ignotius*, and those who find a difficulty in understanding Kant will not have less difficulty in understanding Dr. Sterling. His very title-page, which expands his *Text Book* into "The Critique of Pure "Reason: Æsthetic, Categories, Schematism, "Translation, Reproduction, Commentary, Index, "with Biographical Sketch," is enough to take one's breath away, and the anxious learner derives little comfort from the hopelessly unintelligible preface. When we pass to the biographical sketch we do not find anything which in the ordinary use of language would answer this description, but the writer evolves from his self-consciousness, not a life of Kant, but a story of a day as he supposes it to have been usually spent by Kant. Dr. Sterling has, in this *tour de force*, shown no little literary skill in working in the salient and characteristic expressions of his hero so as to convey the idea of the man himself and of the peculiarity of his modes and subjects of thought generally, but it is not a biography in the ordinary sense of the term. That he has conscientiously endeavoured to boil down the fifteen octavo volumes into one must be admitted by all, but whether that one is a readable volume is a more open question. We must make the humble admission, damaging as it may be to our critical reputation, that we have by no means worked through it with that conscientious assiduity which we are wont to display in dealing with works submitted to us for review. Our own impression is, that life is not long enough for such a conscientious study, but we have seen enough of it to feel sure that to those of our readers whose tastes lie in that direction, and desire an introduction to the study of Kant's writings, this volume, which is the work of an enthusiastic disciple of the German philosopher, may safely be recommended.

We shall not be doing injustice to Mr. Hatton's last volume, *The New Ceylon* (Chapman and Hall), if we describe it as an enlarged prospectus of the British North Borneo Company. The directors of that Company have done well in procuring so experienced a writer as Mr. Hatton to compile "from official and other exclusive sources of "information" the sketch here given of British North Borneo or Subah, the latest field of enterprise among our merchant venturers, who have proved themselves, even in these degenerate days, not unworthy successors of those who laid the foundation of our Empire in the East under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, as they themselves are preparing to lay the foundation of a new Empire among the isles of the sea under a charter of Queen Victoria. It is a striking thought that we may be standing almost unawares beside the cradle of a great enterprise, destined to grow into a glorious future, so that the story which Mr. Hatton has been called upon to tell may merit the title which he claims for it as "the story of the "East Indian Company's nineteenth-century suc-"cessor." We are aware that the roseate hues with which such an enterprise is wont to be surrounded in the eyes of its first undertakers do not always last, and the experiences of Darien and elsewhere warn us how they "fade away into the light of "common day." But there certainly seem to exist substantial grounds for the high hopes which have been formed of the future of such a venture as that of the Company to which the Queen has just granted a Royal charter of incorporation and the use of a special flag. It is by no means on sentimental considerations alone that it claims our support; but there are abundant material guarantees of its success which are eloquently set forth by Mr. Hatton. Borneo, "situated at a great ocean "highway of trade and commerce, possessing "noble harbours, and rich in all kinds of tropical "products, is a tempting field for British enter-"prise, and what Rajah Brooke has done for "the western side of the island by his own "unaided enterprise, that and more than that "may fairly be expected to be done by "the new company, which has about the "same amount of territory in the north of it "as that which comprises Sarawak." Making all allowance for the natural tendencies of the framers of a prospectus, from which Mr. Hatton can hardly be supposed to be free, there is yet enough in his volume to arouse the interest of all who are old-fashioned enough to rejoice in the extension of the British Empire, and at the same time to attract the attention of the investor who regards New Englands beyond the sea as a financial rather than a political question.

In *Specimen Glasses for the King's Minstrels* (*Home Words* Publishing-office), we have a series of papers contributed by the late Miss Havergal to that valuable publication, *The Day of Days*, collected into one volume. They consist of a selection from the hymns of modern writers, and the comments by Miss Havergal are full of the deepest religious feeling, and are expressed in very beautiful language. The selection made is a very satisfactory one, and we are glad to note Miss Havergal's appreciation of Bishop Wordsworth's poems, of which she gives us some of the best specimens.

We know of no one who can write with a more perfect knowledge of Egyptian ordinary life than Miss Whately, who, in her *Lost in Egypt* (Religious Tract Society), has not only given us an interesting tale, but has supplied pictures of manners and customs in a land always full of interest to the readers of Scripture as well as to hard politicians and men of travel. The volume is the fruit of twenty years' residence in Egypt, of much sympathy with the people, and a perfect acquaintance with the Coptic idiom their spoken—so that, independent of the direct object of the tale, it possesses characteristics which give it a permanent value.

In the last volume of the International Scientific series which has reached us, Doctor Luys, of La Salpétrière, has treated of *The Brain and its Functions* (Kegan Paul and Co.), comprehending within the scope of its functions the phenomena of sleep, dreaming, ratiocination, and other intellectual processes of the brain and of the mind. In the former portion of the volume in which the anatomical structure of the brain is analysed and explained, the author is extremely technical—technical, indeed, beyond the habit of the writers of the volumes in this series of Scientific Treatises—a fact which diminishes its utility, except to an experienced medical student. In the latter and larger part of the volume, however, he is intelligible to a far larger body of readers, who will learn much from the statements of the publication which he has tabulated with much care and industry, for this treatise of Dr. Luys is concerned with the phenomena of life far more than with theories of existence—in this respect standing in marked contrast from several of his previous volumes of this series.

The quotation from *Patience* which we lately applied to the scenery of America may be even more fittingly applied to some modern books. "Not pretty—massive" is the verdict passed upon herself by Lady Jane. A like verdict will, probably, be passed on the enormous volume recently published by Messrs. Blackie under the title of *The Two Hemispheres*, in which Mr. Chisholm has given a popular account of the countries and peoples of the world. It extends over more than a thousand pages all told, and in the course of them is brought together a perfectly stupendous amount of information, which is rendered more palatable than it might otherwise have been by the numerous pictorial illustrations which accompany and give a sense of definiteness to the descriptions. The object of the compiler has been to supply a volume which shall be interesting and readable for the family circle, and at the same time useful as a book of reference fitted for the study, or the library, or the counting-house. We venture to think that it is more as a book of reference than as a volume to be read through in the family circle that it will make its mark. Indeed, we can hardly imagine the family circle in which it will prove acceptable reading, when taken, as the conscientious student reads books, from the beginning to the end. But to those who are in need of a useful and readable book of reference, in which the information has been brought down to the latest period, and is conveyed in an attractive and pleasant form, we can cordially recommend the *Two Hemispheres*. A very full and complete index—as far as we can judge of the fulness and completeness of an index from a necessarily hasty survey—adds much to the value of the book, and the well-selected illustrations which reproduce the most striking features, whether of the architecture of the cities or the natural aspect of the rural districts, add much to its effect. It indeed forms a complete gazeteer, but not arranged after the fragmentary alphabetical fashion common in such works. Each country is treated by itself, and there seems to be no part either of the Old or New World which is not described with a fulness and an accuracy of information which make the *Two Hemispheres* a most useful and attractive volume. Under each country we find a copious notice of its geology and its climate, its vegetation and its zoology, its divisions, political and popular, so that though its bulk will, as we have said, deter the reader whose idea of reading is to work steadily through any book upon which he has once launched, the more practised student who is able to gather the knowledge of which he stands in need by recourse from time to time to the best sources of information, will find those sources of information reproduced in it in a compact and accessible form. It is of course idle to profess that we have examined and verified each statement in so bulky a volume—it is only by consulting it in reference to some special subject that its merits or its defects can be fairly judged. So it is probable that some twenty years hence, when we have tested it by constant use, we shall be better able to form a decided opinion about this bulky volume than we now are. We can only at present pay it the tribute—which is in itself no small one—that we have placed it among our books of reference with a view to test its accuracy, feeling sure, from what we have already seen of Mr. Chisholm's work, that it is well worthy of being so tested.

The third volume of Messrs. Macmillan's *English Citizen Series* deals with the *Poor Law*, and in it Mr. Fowle has traced the history of the existing system of poor relief in England from the time when it was first definitely established by the famous Act of Elizabeth in 1601, and has also given a sketch of the actual working of the Poor Law at the present moment. Both the sentimental and the utilitarian grounds on which the institution of Poor Laws of some sort or another has come to be regarded as a necessary point of our social organisation are well put forward in it, and the various institutions, enactments, and arrangements which have thus been called into existence are discussed at some length. Like each of the previous volumes it contains much matter worthy consideration by those who are anxious to be good citizens, and not idiots in the classical sense of the term.

Anecdotal Illustrations of the Gospel according to St. Mark (Bemrose and Sons) is a selection of Oriental customs and modern anecdotes, intended to be introduced into Bible-class readings and sermons as illustrations of the Gospel of St. Mark, which the author defines as "The Gospel "of Action." It is a small volume which fulfils the promise of its name.

Correspondence.

PROGRESS BY ANTAGONISM.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—You were good enough on the 24th ult., and in the issue of the *John Bull* for the 7th inst., to allow me to call your readers' attention to the remarkable progress made by the Church of England during the half century between 1831-81, in meeting the demands made upon her by the growing population and industries of the nation. The lessons to be derived from the facts I have laid before your readers would be incomplete unless they included the fact that this progress has been going on in the midst of much opposition and in the face of many adverse circumstances. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners themselves found "the task of adjusting the rentals of the property upon a better system a tedious and unthankful one, rendered still more difficult by the action of the lessees, who were a powerful and well-organised body, unwilling to alter a mode of dealing with the property, by which they had been gainers." (*Quarterly Review*, April,

* *Little Comedies, Old and New.* By Julian Sturgis.—Edinburgh and London: Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 1882.

† *Strange Chapman: A North of England Story.* By Wm. Marshall, B.A. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett.

1881.) But, out of the resources so obtained, more than eighteen millions have already been applied to the permanent improvement of our parochial system. These are tangible proofs of progression. The opposition did not however come all from one quarter. A political agitation was started on Dec. 6, 1843, as the result of a conference to which the *Morning Post* thus referred:—"A number of persons, to the amount of six dozen and four, who call themselves 'Protestant Dissenting Ministers, residing in the Midland Counties,' are very desirous of a little co-operate agitation, with their 'brethren' in the metropolis, for the modest and moderate purpose of severing the connection between Church and State."

The Society thus lightly considered at its birth, held its twelfth triennial conference in June, 1880. Its twelfth triennial report showed an average annual income, since 1874, of £13,481; 1875, £12,754; 1876, £14,552. Its subscribers numbered over 12,000. Its organ, the *Liberator*, established in July, 1855, had been in existence a quarter of a century, and was still extending its circulation. Its other publications, as advertised in the monthly list for November last, to the number of 328 or 330, had enjoyed a circulation down to that time numbered by millions. Nearly £81,000 represented the expenditure for the half-dozen years between the tenth and the twelfth triennial conferences. These considerations give point to the following remarks from the *Review* above quoted:—"In the midst of constant agitations, and loud political cries of 'Down with her, down with her, even to the ground!' it is a satisfaction to be able to record that the work of endowment has been steadily progressing, and whilst her enemies have been clamouring for her disestablishment and disendowment, her friends have been diligently giving of their substance to make the endowments needed for the support of her ministry somewhat less insufficient than they were."

Thus, despite the prosperity and overweening confidence of her assailants, there is no little ground for hoping that the Church of England shall be not less influential in the future than she has been in the past. The "contentions and strifes" that have marked our day, seem only to have had the effect of throwing into fuller relief the results of the efforts of those "earnest men" amongst her members, who "have been *quietly* working and giving," while the enemies of the Church have been somewhat noisily demonstrating the uses to which they have applied the funds entrusted to *their* administration.

The 330 odd publications enumerated in the November list, issued from a quarter where several other societies are working in the interests of the threatened Church, these "popular" and other tracts, "liberation leaflets" (apt alliteration), popular placards and broad sheets in Welsh and English, &c., circulated by myriads throughout the country, have brought to light many "mares' nests," set up many "men of straw," to be knocked down again as often as they come in collision with hard facts—which is pretty often—*i.e.*, with the mind of an intelligent sceptic. These varied publications provide cheap reading for those who can get no other without some slight self-denial. These attractive tracts are, no doubt, raising the wind which fills the sails of the Liberation Society's fleet.

On the other hand, the contrast to all this violent and interested self-seeking agitation is well marked by the concluding portion of the article above quoted from. I cannot do better than refer your readers to it once more, as one of the best contributions to *practical* literature in the year 1881. It will outweigh tons of the 330 odd flotsom and jetsam of the "S. L. R. S. P. and C."

One sentence deserves quoting:—"Most satisfactory is it to be able fearlessly to point to the use which the Church is making of her opportunities, and of the gifts and talents with which she has been endowed, and to ask what religious body is now working for the spiritual and moral good of the people of England as is the Church of England?" An unanswerable query!

I am, yours, &c.,

Jan. 17. G. E. W.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Brother H. A. Jäschke, of Herrnuth, has finished the *Tibetan-English Dictionary* on which he has been engaged, on behalf of the India Office, for the past eight years.

M. Rothschild is about to issue a serial illustrated work which will do for Paris what he has already done for Venice and Florence. The choice of illustrations has been entrusted to MM. Cousin and Champeaux, and among the contributors are MM. Jules Simon, De Chennevières, Yriarte, Leroy-Beaulieu, Claretie, Sarcey, and Laugel. The first part will appear in February.

A commission was lately formed at Piatigorsk for the purpose of examining and defining the exact place of the duel which proved fatal to the Russian poet Lermontov. The conclusion arrived at after close investigation, is that the spot hitherto accepted is not the true one. A contemporary witness named Evgraf Chalov states that the duel occurred near the foot of the Mashuka Hill, and other evidence corrobates this view. The commissioners invite further evidence, but in default of this, it is proposed to proceed with the erection of a memorial to the poet on the spot indicated by Chalov.

The American Library Association has prepared a Bill to be laid before Congress by which one library in each congressional district, as well as another to be named by the representative, and also every library in the United States containing over 100,000 volumes, shall receive gratuitously all public documents ordered to be printed, provided that the libraries undertake to preserve them for public use.

Professor Maspero has succeeded in making satisfactory terms with the villagers whose dwellings and mosque encumber the Temple of Luxor, his only difficulty being with Mustapha-Aga, the local British Consul, whose demands are said to be exorbitant. The temple is likely to yield results of the highest archæological interest. It was begun by Amenhotep III., carried on by Seti I., Rameses II., Horus, Sabaco, and Alexander Œgus; and the great pylons erected by Rameses II. are sculptured with battle-scenes similar to those at Aboo-Simbel and inscribed with a version of the heroic poem of Pentaur.

Mr. Charles Welsh has in preparation a work entitled *A Bookseller of the Last Century: being Some Account of the Life of John Newbery and of the Books he Published*, with a chapter on the later Newberys. "The philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's-churchyard," as Goldsmith, in his *Vicar of Wakefield*, has called him, is a figure of some interest in the literary history of the eighteenth century. He is not only to be remembered as the publisher of "Goody Two Shoes," and kindred works. He was intimately associated with Johnson, Goldsmith, Smart, the divine, and many others, and he busied himself with projects of a seemingly more important character than the publication of works for the young. The volume will be supplemented by an alphabetical list of books published by the Newberys from about 1730 to 1800, which the author has spent some years compiling.

The *Athenæum* states that Lord Beaconsfield's literary executor is arranging the Earl's earlier papers, with a view to publication. The quantity is very large, and among them are a large number of letters of a somewhat romantic cast, written during his Easter journeyings. There are among the papers many letters from the Queen of special interest, but it is doubtful whether these can be published just now. Her Majesty has permitted Lord Rowton to see Lord Beaconsfield's letters to herself, of which he kept no copies; but these, too, of course, it is not intended to print at present.

The Dean and Chapter of Lichfield have entrusted to the Rev. J. Charles Cox the task of arranging and cataloguing their muniments. So far the search has brought to light an unexpected number of "foreign" documents, pertaining to York, Peterborough, &c. *The Riddell Papers*, a valuable collection of historical and genealogical papers, documents, and annotated books, numbering 129 volumes, and being the gift of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, have been received by the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The *Academy* says a rumour has reached it that the publication may be expected shortly of an important work by Carlyle, hitherto quite unknown, describing a tour in Ireland in 1849.

The next volume of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.'s *Parchment Library* will consist of the dramatic essays of Charles Lamb, with a preface by Mr. J. Brander Matthews on Lamb as a dramatist and as a critic of the drama. The frontispiece will probably be an etching after Hogarth's portrait of "Peg Woffington," now in the Garrick Club.

The Delegates of the Clarendon Press have just published (small 4to., 130 pp.) the *Passio et Miracula Beati Olavi*, edited, with an introduction and notes from a vellum in the library of Corpus Christi College, by the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln College, and author of *The Englishman and the Scandinavian*. This MS., we are officially told, is a contemporaneous transcript of the Latin twelfth-century original, and contains all the Latin of the fragments published by the Bollandist Fathers, and all the matter of the Old-Norse Homily on St. Olaf published by Professor Unger at Christiania, and hitherto supposed to be a complete work. Besides this, it contains several additional sections, which prove the author to have been Eystein or Augustinus, second Archbishop of Trondhjem (1161-88), the builder of Trondhjem Cathedral, who lived for three years in banishment in England. In the autumn of 1880 a conjectural restoration of the original Latin work was published by Professor Gustav Storm in his *Monumenta Historica Norvegiæ*, printed at the expense of the Norwegian Government; but he was then unaware of the existence of the MS. brought to light by Mr. Metcalfe. The present publication, therefore, which contains some twenty-seven sections more than Storm's scholarly reproduction, will rank as the *editio princeps* of the entire work. It may be added that the MS. was formerly the property of Fountains Abbey, which had a colony of monks in Norway established in the monastery of the "Valley of Light," on a fiord near Bergen. It is bound in sealskin, and it has been surmised that it was sent from the Valley of Light to Fountains. But more probably it was a present from the Archbishop during his stay in England.

The *Academy* announces as a novelty in novel-publishing that Messrs. Longmans have just issued Mrs. Oliphant's *In Trust* at 12s. It appears in the usual form of three volumes, crown octavo.

It has long been known that M. Alexandre Dumas had in preparation a complete edition of his plays. M. Claretie has written a letter to the *Temps*, saying that this edition will not only be printed in the highest art, but will also possess curious details and notes of importance. But M. Dumas has resolved that the public shall not be admitted behind the scenes at any price. The edition will be limited to exactly ninety-nine copies for presentation only to personal friends and to the actors and actresses who created the parts.

During the present year we may hope to have one of the remaining mysteries of the unknown part of Eastern Equatorial Africa revealed by European research. From native report only we know that a considerable distance to the north of Mount Kenia, in the country of the Rendile Gallas, there is a great lake called Sambura, which has yet to be seen and described. Mr. J. M. Schuver, we believe, intends to visit it, and, if he has been able to adhere to his plans, he has by this time, started from Fadasi on the journey which will take him through the unexplored region in which it is situated. Dr. Stecker, too, who has lately done such excellent work in Abyssinia, also hopes to see this mysterious lake on his way to the coast.

It is announced that the Turkish Government has decided to establish a school of art at Constantinople, under the charge of Hamdi Bey, a former pupil of the great French painter, M. Boulanger. The chief object is to encourage architecture and the industrial arts; but other purposes will not be neglected. Lectures in Turkish, open to all, will be given on painting, sculpture, architecture, ornamentation, engraving, and æsthetics. A library and a collection of casts will also be provided. For some time past Hamdi Bey has been director of the Musuem of Antiquities at Tchinili Kiosk. Besides setting the whole of this collection in order, he has obtained from a member of the French school at Athens a catalogue of the objects in marble and bronze, numbering more than 600, and this will shortly be published in Turkish and French.

At the "dictionary evening" of the Philological Society last week Dr. Murray gave an interesting *résumé* of the work for the new dictionary, for the preparation of which the society had asked the co-operation of the English-speaking world. Of the million additional quotations asked in May 1879, 900,000 had actually been received from upwards of 800 volunteer readers in Great Britain, America, and the colonies. The Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Astronomical, and other learned societies had lent their aid in the investigation of the history of scientific terms, in order to contribute to the completeness of the work. All the important books of all ages had now been read, or were in readers' hands, for the sake of illustrative quotations. About thirty competent scholars were at work as sub-editors, arranging and preparing these, and drafting the articles. The Delegates of the Clarendon Press, in view of the importance of the work, had determined upon a large extension of its limits, which will now much exceed those of Littré. It is anticipated that a first part will appear during the present year. Dr. Murray brought before the meeting many instances of the new light which the dictionary, from its historical method, will throw upon the origin and career of English words.

The well-known publisher, Mr. Henry G. Bohn, writes the following letter to the *Times* concerning "Hamilton Palace Library":—

"Your interesting references to the prospective sale of this highly important library have stirred up some of my most agreeable reminiscences, and as they are immediately connected with the subject you may perhaps find room for my record of them. Preliminarily I think it may be as well to state that all the books added to the library since 1831 (when I commenced business on my own account) were supplied exclusively by me, partly to the Duke of Hamilton and partly to Mr. Beckford, who was then at Bath. They used at first to come together at an appointed time, and usually selected somewhat largely from the literary and artistic treasures which I had recently accumulated during a long and opportune tour on the Continent. After this early period they collected separately, and it did not then transpire that the libraries were eventually to become united, as each at times was desirous of securing the same book. Their tastes, however, diverged rather conveniently for me, the Duke going in ardently for illuminated manuscripts, early printed and especially Italian books with engraved illustrations, *editiones principes*, and books printed on vellum, while Mr. Beckford, who was the greatest book enthusiast I ever knew, preferred Aldines, and other early books bearing the insignia of celebrities such as Francis I., Henri et Diane, and De Thou, and especially choice old morocco bindings by Desseuil, Pasdeloup, and De Rome. He closely watched all the great sales, both in London and Paris, and I always held his commissions, which were left entirely to my discretion, and I never ventured to lose a lot, whether cheap or dear, but once, for which I was smartly rebuked. This lot was a variorum Cæsar, bound by De Rome, which I let go at the extravagant price of 15 guineas to his rival collector in old French bindings, the late Dr. Charles Parr Burney, and curiously enough this very book came to the hammer again a few years after Mr. Beckford's death, and was bought by me for 35s., which was about its real value. Mr. Beckford was in the habit of coming to my house almost daily during the London season, and had the choice of whatever I had meanwhile acquired, and seldom went away with an empty carriage. He was generally prompt and decided, but on one occasion he hesitated day after day about a beautiful little missal at 100 guineas, which the moment he relinquished it I sold, much to his discomfiture, for the next day he changed his mind, and became anxious to have it, but too late. With regard to the Fonthill Library, to which you refer, this, with the rest of the property, was sold in its entirety by the agency of Mr. Harry Phillips, to the millionaire, Mr. Farquhar, and subsequently, under his direction, by auction, September, 1833. Mr. Beckford, I believe, reserved nothing which was there, but at the sale bought some of his favourite books by means of agency. His portion of the present library, therefore, was collected between that period and 1844, the year of his death, and it will be seen that he collected very actively. As soon as the Duke came into possession of Mr. Beckford's library he had it valued for probate by a house-agent at Bath, who knew little or nothing about books, but governed by the cost prices marked inside, and the help of a rough inventory, he estimated it at £20,000, which the Duke considered so exaggerated a valuation, that he immediately summoned me to Bath to have my opinion. I arrived the next morning, and after a few hours' examination found that the valuation was within the mark, and as the Duke had intimated a wish to sell, I made him an offer of £30,000, payable within a week, which he would have accepted, but for the intervention of the Duchess, whose property it really was by the bequest of her father. Fortunately for the present race of collectors, the library was not sold to me, and as literary bijoux and choice binding are strongly in the ascendant, I have no doubt but that something like £50,000 will be realised for it. After the determination not to accept my offer, the books were carefully packed up and removed to Hamilton Palace, where as soon as I could be spared from London, I sorted and arranged them on shelves which had been specially arranged by the Duke's architect. For the convenience of reference, I found it necessary to put the rough inventory into alphabetical order, which I afterwards bound in four volumes folio, and this, which has a few of my corrections, is, I believe, the only catalogue extant. I always intended to make a catalogue worthy of my name, but never found time. It has now, however, fallen into very good hands. My necessary sojourn at Hamilton lasted several weeks, at great inconvenience to my London requirements, but the Duke paid me so very liberally and treated me so kindly that I found it difficult to tear myself away. He spent most of his mornings in the library after a late breakfast, taking great pleasure in getting bibliographical wrinkles from me, and on these occasions would admit no visitors, however distinguished. We then met again at dinner at the customary hour of eight o'clock, when the Duchess and other members of the family, and occasionally visitors, assembled; but never more than twelve. This was a sumptuous affair, as throughout the principal courses every plate and dish was kept hot with spirits of wine burning beneath them, which had a grand effect; and behind every chair stood a full-dressed waiter in crimson and gold. I have occasionally dined at great houses, both at home and abroad, but never witnessed anything so fairy-like. I may add here that the Duke belonged to the old aristocratic *régime*, and was so chary in fulfilling all the punctilios connected with it that when I was about to leave in a hired carriage with the intention on my way to Glasgow to visit the falls of the Clyde, he countermanded the carriage and insisted upon my using his own, and he sent me the whole way with outriders—a piece of grandeur which I found rather oppressive. But I have been betrayed by the subject into garrulity, and will now return to the principal object of my letter—the original Hamilton library. This, though not so voluminous as the Beckford, will, I think, prove of greater commercial value, inasmuch as it comprises besides some early printed volumes of great value, and rare Scottish literature, many most precious illuminated manuscripts bought in Germany and Italy in his early days before he inherited the dukedom. He was so devoted to works of art that to secure an antique jewelled coffer of exquisite workmanship, then on sale in Florence for between £2,000 and £3,000, he stayed there for a year or more until his paternal allowance enabled him to pay for it, and this is or ought to be still at Hamilton Palace."

On Monday week during a discussion which took place on a paper read at the Victoria Institute by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, on Biblical proper names, Mr. Rassam, the well-known discoverer of Assyrian relics, who had been called upon to address the meeting, made the following statement in reference to his recent researches in the neighbourhood of Bagdad. He said: Mr. Tomkins has alluded to the discoveries I have been enabled to make among the ancient cities of the East. I am sorry I cannot at present say much about what I have recently been doing, or I should have given the account elsewhere. Indeed, with one exception, I have not very much to tell you since the lecture I delivered here two years ago. I will, however, offer you a brief statement of what I have lately discovered. In March last I went out again to the East, as you know I am always doing, for the purpose of finding out the old cities which lie buried there. As I was journeying on one occasion in pursuit of this object, I met with an Arab who told me that he knew of an old ruined city, the remains of which were to be found within five hours of Bagdad—that is to say, taking the computation at three miles an hour, the place he knew of was fifteen miles from Bagdad. As I am one who never refuses to act on any information likely to lead to some practical result, I said I would go with him to the place indicated. I therefore accompanied him; and as we were travelling along the route pointed out by the Arab, we came at a distance of four hours' journeying upon an old ruin that I had never seen before—a ruin of great magnitude—so large, indeed, that it must be about three miles in circumference. I at first thought that this was the place of which the guide had spoken, and I said to him, "Oh, this is the place?" He replied, "No; this is not the place I told you of—it is further on." Then I said, "What is this place?" He answered, "I do not know." However, I made up my mind that I would certainly explore it when I came back. We consequently went onwards, and at last the Arab showed me a most wonderful ruin. I set to work and excavated there, but I found nothing of any antiquarian value. I afterwards went back to the place I had first seen, and commenced a thorough search there. The result was that digging for four days we came upon the top of some walls. This induced us to persevere with increased ardour, and we soon found that we had come upon an enormous building, in which we began to find inscriptions. I may here say that I am not an Assyrian reader. I am only a discoverer of Assyrian relics, which I send to the British Museum, where those who had made Assyriology a study interpret the inscriptions I find. We first of all discovered four rooms, and then came upon a fifth. They were what I should call generally of the Assyrian or Babylonian order, and paved with bricks or stones; but the fifth room was paved with asphalte, the discovery of which brought to my mind Solomon's saying—"There is nothing new under the sun." Previous to this I had always thought that asphalte was a modern invention. Singular as this discovery was, we dug through the asphalte, and in a short time we were rewarded by coming upon a coffer on which we found inscriptions. From this coffer we took two cylinders. These were covered with inscriptions, which are supposed to be the most important records of the oldest city in the world, founded, as historians tell us, by Noah after the Deluge, and where, according to tradition Noah buried the antediluvian records. (Cheers.) Well, I had to come home; but I left some workmen continuing the operations at the spot, and I have ascertained that they have found, after a few days' more digging, that in one of the rooms there was a channel, and inside that channel there were records inscribed on nearly ten thousand tablets. These tablets are all coming to England, but we cannot of course as yet say what they contain. They may contain something of even greater value than anything that has hitherto been discovered in the course of our Eastern researches. It may be, indeed, that we shall really find on them the antediluvian records of which I have spoken. After I have been out there again I shall be happy to give you further information as to this interesting discovery on my return. I hope to be going out in another month, and then I trust I shall be able to make still further advances on what we have already discovered.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

THE BURIALS ACT OF 1880.

The following correspondence has passed between the Rev. H. Ward Price, of Chester, and the Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan :—

"2, *Charton-road, Chester, Jan.* 12, 1882.

"Sir,—I beg to call your attention to an instance of the operation of the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, which I think you will admit is in direct contradiction to the intention of the framers of that measure. Aware that in certain parts of the country, in accordance with the intentions of the Legislature, Nonconformist burial services were permitted in consecrated cemetery-chapels, I wrote to the Chester Cemetery Company informing them that in future I intended to claim the right of using the consecrated chapel when conducting burials in the consecrated portion of their cemetery, quoting your own opinion, expressed in the House of Commons when it was proposed to insert a clause in the Act conferring the right referred to, that such clause was unnecessary, as in law the ground carried with it the building that stood on it. The company sought counsel's opinion with reference to my claim. I received yesterday a copy of the case submitted and the Solicitor-General's opinion thereon, which I now forward to you. Relying upon your expressed desire to have the whole question finally and equitably settled, I should like to obtain from you a pledge that you will use your influence as a member of the Government to remedy as speedily as possible the defect in the working of the Act which is thus revealed, and which, not only in the case in which I am more particularly interested, but in many others, entails considerable inconvenience upon a large section of the public. I trust you will have no objection to my publishing any reply with which you may favour me.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. WARD PRICE, Congregational Minister.

"The Right Hon. Osborne Morgan, M.P."

CHESTER CEMETERY COMPANY—CASE.

"'The Chester Cemetery Company, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament (11 and 12 Vic., sent herewith), are the proprietors of a cemetery situate in the city of Chester, which is divided into two parts, the one being consecrated and the other unconsecrated. On the former is a chapel which has been duly consecrated, and on the unconsecrated part there is also a chapel. Since the passing of the Burial Laws Amendment Act of 1880 the Nonconformists have exercised their right of burial in the consecrated portion of the cemetery, having first performed their service in the chapel on the unconsecrated part. The question has now been raised, and a claim made by the Nonconformists for the right to use the consecrated chapel for the purpose of performing their service on bodies intended to be interred in the consecrated part. This question would seem to depend on Sect. 1 of the Burials Act, 1880, which after providing that any burial may take place in a churchyard or graveyard, expressly states that the word graveyard is to include a cemetery. But this section, which makes no mention whatever of a right to use any chapel, gives, it appears, no more right to use a chapel in a cemetery than it does to use a church in churchyard. Counsel will, therefore, please advise the company as to whether the Nonconformists have any right to use such consecrated chapel.'"

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

"'I am of opinion that Nonconformists have not the right by virtue of the provisions of the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, to use the consecrated chapel in the Chester cemetery. The Act confers the right of burial without the performance of the services of the Church of England or with other Christian services in churchyards and graveyards. The latter term no doubt includes a cemetery. But I think the Act has operation only in such parts of the cemetery as are used as a graveyard—*i.e.*, for the purpose of burial—and does not entitle to the use of the consecrated chapel in that graveyard any more than to the use of the church in an ordinary churchyard. (Signed) "'FARRER HERSCHELL.

"'*November* 24, 1881.'"

"*Judge Advocate-General Office, Jan.* 16, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I have to apologise for not answering your letter before, but I have been very busy since my return to town. In reply, I am compelled, while regretting as much as any one the state of the law of which you complain, respectfully to decline to give the pledge you ask. Indeed, it is one which no member of a Government could possibly give without the sanction of his chief. I may add that I hear from trustworthy sources that a Bill to remedy the anomaly to which you refer will be brought in by a private member next session. Probably the discussion which is likely to arise on this measure will give you an opportunity of bringing forward your grievance. You can of course make any use of this letter you please.—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) "G. OSBORNE MORGAN.

"Rev. H. Ward Price."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. J. Batchelor, to Rectory of St. John, Horsleydown. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. H. A. Baumgartner, to Vicarage of Nettlebed, Oxon. Patron, Mr. A. N. Bredin.

Rev. W. Bennett, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gateshead, to Vicarage of Stixwold. Patron, Mr. C. Turnor.

Rev. G. Bond, to Perpetual Curacy of Farnworth. Patron, the Vicar of Prescot.

Rev. F. H. Bowden-Smith, to Rectory of Weston Patrick. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

Rev. E. F. Bowring, to Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Sharnley Green. Patron, the Right Hon. G. Cubitt, M.P.

Rev. L. F. Burrows, to Rectory of Limington. Patrons, Wadham College, Oxford.

Rev. W. Bury, to Rectory of Harleston. Patron, Earl Spencer.

Rev. H. G. Cranmer, Curate of Great Gransden, to Rectory of Little Staughton. Patrons, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Rev. T. Doughty, to Curacy of Walditch, Dorset.

Rev. D. Edwards, to Rectory of Nash-cum-Upton, Pembroke. Patron, Mr. John Tasker Evans, M.D.

Rev. J. Burrough Fenwick, to Rural Deanery of South Division of Andover.

Rev. W. H. Finney, Rector of Spexhall, Norfolk, to Rectory of Holy Trinity, Rusholme.

Rev. J. Garforth, Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme, to Rectory of Spexhall, near Halesworth, Norfolk.

Rev. E. G. Hall, Curate of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, to Vicarage of St. Silas's, Pentonville. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. G. H. M. Hamilton, to Vicarage of Tandridge. Patron, Mr. F. M. H. Turner.

Rev. J. Hargrove, to Rectory of Silsoe. Patron, Earl Cowper.

Rev. S. A. Herbert, to Rectory of North Low and Ashbury. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. E. S. Hilliard, of Christ Church, Oxford, Assistant-Curate of St. Mary's, Reading, to be Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society for the Metropolitan District.

Rev. A. C. Holthouse, to Vicarage of Hellidon, Northamptonshire. Patron, Mr. Edwin Hermus Holthouse.

Rev. J. H. Hutton, to Rectory of West Heslerton. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. W. M. Ireland, Vicar of Holybourne, to Vicarage of Whaddon. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, Chaplain of Newgate, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Halifax. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

Rev. F. C. Kinglake, to Rectory of West Monkton. Patrons, Mr. R. A. Kinglake and others.

Rev. V. Lush, to Incumbency of St. Peter's, Hamilton, and Archdeacon of the Waikata, New Zealand.

Rev. A. A. Maister, to Curacy of Powerstock-cum-West Milton, Dorset.

Right Rev. F. T. McDougall, late Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, to Vicarage of Milford. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

Rev. R. W. Margesson, to Rectory of Blendworth.

Rev. E. F. Mason, to Prebendary of Tachbrook in Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. H. S. Mathews, to Rural Deanery of Alton.

Rev. R. R. Monteath, to Vicarage of Studley St. John, N. Wilts. Patron, the Rector of Trowbridge.

Rev. R. Nutt, to be Chaplain of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, Ryde.

Rev. J. W. H. Phillips, to Rectory of Little Welnetham, and Curate of Rushbrook.

Rev. I. P. Prescott, late Vicar of Priors Marston, Warwickshire, and for some time Rector of Willingale Doe and Shellow, Essex; to Rectory of Kelly, Devon. Patron, Mr. Reginald Kelly.

Rev. H. P. Russell, to Rectory of St. Mary, Tavy. Patron, Mr. J. F. Buller.

Rev. T. F. Schmid, Curate of Fownhope, to Vicarage of Little Dewchurch. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. J. B. Sparrow, to Rectory of Algarkirk with Fosdyke. Patron, the Lord Chancellor for this turn.

Rev. J. J. Stephenson, to Vicarage of St. Saviour, Championhill. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. T. Stringer, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Portsdown. Patron, Mr. W. H. Deverell.

Rev. S. Terry, to Rectory of Lasham. Patron, Mr. F. M. E. Jervoise.

Rev. G. Waller, to Rectory of St. John's, Stamford. Patron, the Marquis of Exeter.

Rev. C. Warner, to be Prebendary of Moreton Magna, in Hereford Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

Rev. A. W. Wheeler, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Sayerscommon, Hurstpierpoint. Patron, the Rev. C. H. Borrer, Rector of Hurstpierpoint.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 13, at Jesmond Vicarage, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Canon Berkeley Addison, M.A., Vicar of Jesmond and Chaplain to the Earl of Caithness, in his 67th year.

Jan. 16, the Rev. Charles Hicks Gaye, M.A., Rector of Swilland, Suffolk, 27 years Rector of St. Matthew's, Ipswich, and Rural Dean, aged 78.

Jan. 18, at Sculcoates Vicarage, Hull, the Rev. Canon Walsham, Vicar of Sculcoates, youngest son of the late Sir John Walsham, Bart., of Knill Court, Herefordshire, aged 44.

Jan. 19, at 7, King Edward-street, E.C., the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., Treasurer and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of London, and for 40 years Vicar and Rector of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard, Foster-lane, E.C., Rural Dean, in his 70th year.

Jan. 19, at The Rectory, Shadwell, the Rev. Brenchley Kingsford, upwards of 19 years Rector of that parish, aged 60.

Jan. 19, at Kintail Manse, Ross-shire, N.B., the Rev. James Morison, aged 83.

Jan. 21, at the Vicarage, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Robert Braithwaite, Vicar of the parish, aged 65 years.

Jan. 21, at Woodhouse Eaves, the Rev. George Salt, M.A., for many years Rector of St. Bridget's, Chester, in his 56th year.

Jan. 21, at Lewcombe Rectory, Dorset, the Rev. Richard Hildyard, for 25 years Rector of that parish, in his 71st year.

Jan. 21, at the Vicarage, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, the Rev. ROBERT BRAITHWAITE, Vicar of the parish, aged 65 years.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following have been examined and approved for the Theological Tripos:—Class I.—Appleton, Trinity; Bennett, St. John's; D. S. Schneider, Caius; D. S. Smyth, King's; Sparrow and Simpson, Trinity. Class II.—Jump, Emmanuel; Loveband, Caius; Petit, Corpus; Rigby, St. John's; Russell, St. John's; Sturges (non-coll.); Upsher, Trinity. Class III.—Butler, Pembroke; Callander, Clare; Chadwicks, St. John's; R. C. Faithfull, Trinity; Fawcett, Emmanuel; Fetch, Pembroke; Holmes, Trinity; Jones, Christ's; Parkin, Christ's; Percival, Emmanuel; Rawlings, Queen's; Ridges, St. John's; Sant, Corpus; Smith, Corpus. The Hebrew prize, the Evans' prize, and the Scholefield Greek Testament prize were all adjudged to Bennett, of St. John's. The following have acquitted themselves so as to deserve an ordinary degree:—Anderson, Trinity; H. W. Ellison, St. John's; Matthew, St. John's; Pazer, Trinity. The following, arranged in order of merit, passed satisfactorily in Hebrew:—Bennett, St. John's; Petit, Corpus; Appleton, Trinity; and Sparrow, Trinity, equal; Russell, St. John's; and D. S. Smyth, King's. Of women students, L. B. Grey, Girton, passed in Class III.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1882.

CAMBRIDGE, FRIDAY.

The following list was read by the Senior Examiner in the Senate House this morning:—

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

WRANGLERS.

Ds.	HERMAN, Trinity		Davies, Catherine's
2	Yeo, John's		Nichols, Clare
3	Loney, Sidney	17	Spurge, Catherine's
4	Brill, John's	18	Floyd, Peter's
5	Randell, Pembroke		Cooper, Corpus
6	Robson, Sidney		Meade, Corpus
7	Parker, John's		Otton, Christ's
8	Harker, John's		Pearce, Trinity
9	Littlewood, Peter's	23	Chisman, Catherine's
10	Hensley, Christ's		Dickinson, King's
	Johnson, King's		Oliver, Sidney
	Ropes, King's	26	Winter, Clare
	Sanderson, Christ's	27	Malin, Jesus
14	Searle, Pembroke		

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds.	Walker, John's		Gaskin, John's
	Beevor, Trinity		Harvey, Trinity
	Flack, Catherine's		Low, Clare
31	Lax, Trinity		Morrice, Trinity
	Fraser, Trinity Hall	46	Newman, Christ's
	Ward, A. W., John's	47	Cox, Jesus
	Marigold, Trinity		Falle, Clare
	Stevens, Trinity Hall		Milner, Christ's
33	Das, Clare		Pollock, Trinity
37	Frederick, Corpus	51	Lyon, Clare
	Fisher, Jesus	52	Bennell, John's
	Ridley, Clare	53	Clementson, John's
40	Lawson, Clare		Barlow, Magdalene
41	Nichols, Catherine		Boulden, Trinity
			Carr, Catherine's
		7	Batchelor, Sidney

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Ds.	Ryan, King's		Bartlett, Corpus
59	Keess, Clare		Beard, Non-Coll.
60	Haskell, Caius		Dalton, Trinity
	Lyall, Trinity		Merrifield, John's
	Thomas, Sidney	78	St. Quintin, Trinity
63	Winter, John's	79	Williams, Trinity
	Hedley, Trinity		Bailey, Corpus
	Neill, Trinity Hall		Fetch, Non-Coll.
	Satthianadhan, Corpus		Colman, John's
	Wilson, Clare		Longsdon, Trinity
	Alford, Corpus	84	Lomax, Trinity Hall
	Kneale, Emmanuel	85	Lerigo, John's
70	Harris, Christ's	86	Fox, Corpus
71	Taylor, A. S., Pemb.	87	Goddard, Trinity
	Cory, John's	88	Napier, Trinity
	Wray, Jesus	89	Morley, Clare

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the vacancy in Convocation caused by the death of the late Rev. M. Gibbs is likely to be filled by the election of the Bishop of Bedford as proctor for the archdeaconry of London. We have good authority for stating that his Lordship is willing to accept the office.

Dr. Pigou, vicar of Halifax, Yorkshire, has presented the Rev. F. E. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., Ordinary of Newgate, to the living of Holy Trinity, Halifax, worth £370.

The ancient church of St. Michael, Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, has been reopened after restoration at the sole expense of Mr. A. F. W. Montagu, of Ingmanthorpe Hall.

The Bishop of London has now taken up his residence at London House, St. James's-square, where he will receive his clergy on Mondays between the hours of eleven and two.

A meeting on behalf of the funds of the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays was held on Monday evening at St. Matthew's National Schools, Upper Clapton. The chair was taken by the Bishop of Bedford, who, in a short and able speech, urged the claims of the society upon all Church people. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. Prebendary A. Brook, rector of Hackney and R.D.; J. W. Horsley, Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell (who, by some very interesting sketches, showed how much such homes as the committee are now establishing were wanted); W. Covington, vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton; R. T. Plummer, vicar of St. Paul's, Bow-common; R. C. Billing, rector of Spitalfields, and rural dean, whose great experience in all mission and preventive work makes him a great authority on these subjects; B. M. Kitson, vicar of All Saints', Clapton; C. E. R. Roberts, senior missionary, chaplain to the Bishop of Bedford; L. E. Shelford, vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton; and Mr. Edward M. Rudolf. The first home for girls is opened at Dulwich, and for boys No. 1, Frederick-terrace, Aveley-road, Upper Clapton, is secured, to which gifts of furniture are invited. Donations and annual subscriptions are much needed, and will be thankfully received by Mr. A. Collett, 16, Fenchurch-street, or Mr. H. Thornhill Roxby, 5, Clapton-villas, Lea-bridge-road, Clapton, E.

The Rev. William Stafford Finch, twenty-six years vicar of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir-town, having resigned the living, owing to extreme age, his parishioners resolved to make him some acknowledgment of their esteem, and on Wednesday Churchwardens Kerby and Somes proceeded to New Hampton, whither the vicar has retired, to make the presentation of a silver tray and inkstand, each bearing a suitable inscription, together with an address.

The sub-wardenship of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, will be vacant at or soon after the end of June, 1882. Candidates for the office are requested to apply to the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Warden's Lodge, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, who will supply all necessary information as to its duties and emoluments.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector of Hawarden, and son of the Premier, has been ordered by his medical advisers to take a sea trip to the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health.

Wednesday being the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul was observed at St. Paul's Cathedral as the feast of dedication. There were two early celebrations of the Holy Communion, and a choral one after matins. The Rev. Minor Canon Milman was celebrant, assisted by Dr. S. Simpson and Minor Canon Kelly. There were two large bouquets of mixed flowers upon the super altar, and ten smaller ones of white flowers; while the altar was vested in the handsome white silk frontal which is reserved for the greater festivals. In the afternoon the congregation quite filled the nave. In the choir the attendance of dignitaries was unusually large, and included the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bedford, the Dean, Bishop Piers Claughton, Canons Gregory, Liddon, and Stubbs, and several Prebendaries. For the anthem a varied selection from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was given with full orchestral accompaniment, the usual choir being augmented by a large number of selected voices. In the evening the members of the chapter dined together at the chapter-house.

Bishop Piers Claughton was to have preached before the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool on Sunday at St. Jude's Church, but being unable to be present through illness his place was supplied by Canon Baynes, vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, who, preaching from the text, "A citizen of no mean city," enforced on the rich people of Liverpool the duty of helping poorer parishes, and urged, as the Countess of Lathom had recently done in opening a bazaar for St. Jude's, that a Bishop of Liverpool's Fund should be established. A gentleman present, a stranger to the parish and the incumbent, offered at once to raise amongst his friends a substantial sum by Easter.

Special services were held and sermons preached at Cambridge and throughout the diocese of Ely on Sunday, as ordered by the Bishop in a Pastoral, in which, after premising that "those engaged in agriculture, who constitute the main part of the population of this diocese, have for some time past had to bear the burden of unfavourable seasons, and the consequent failure of their crops," Sunday was appointed as a "day of intercession to Almighty God that in the coming year our land may yield its increase abundantly."

On Friday the foundation-stone of St. Barnabas Church, New Sutton, was laid in due form by the Earl of Egmont. The foundation-stone was the base of the south pillar for the chancel arch, and on the top bore the date 1882. At the south side a square had been left uncut for an inscription, which will be added hereafter. The portion of the church, which is now being proceeded with, the chancel and nave, is intended to accommodate about 300 persons, and will cost from £2,500 to £2,600. When wholly completed the church will hold 500 persons. The stand which had been erected near the foundation-stone was crowded, and round it and in the road were several hundreds of people. The proceedings commenced punctually at three o'clock, when the choir emerged from the school singing the processional hymn. The musical portion of the ceremony was rendered by a voluntary choir, composed of members of the choirs of Benhilton Church, the Parish Church, St. Barnabas', and others, and numbered about 70 voices, all of whom wore cassocks and surplices, and were under the direction of Mr. George H. Stayton, the honorary organist of Benhilton Church.

The Archbishop of Corfu, who is on a visit to Manchester, assisted pontifically at the celebration of High Mass in the Greek church at Higher Broughton on Sunday. The music was rendered by a choir of sixteen male voices, the service being the Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom. The proceedings lasted nearly three hours, and the church was crowded. The Archbishop, accompanied by his secretary and the archimandrite of the Greek church in Manchester, paid a visit to the Bishop of Manchester at Bishop's Court on Thursday last.

The first ordinary meeting of the present session of the English Church Union, was held on Tuesday evening at St. Matthias' Schools, Earl's-court—Dr. G. Cowell in the chair. There was a crowded attendance of members of the union, and a strong detachment from the local branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society. The Chairman having apologised for the non-attendance of the President, the Hon. Charles Lindley Wood, and other friends, explained that the Union would in future hold several of its principal meetings in the suburbs of London, with the view of increasing the strength of local branches. The Union now numbered over 20,000 communicants, and he trusted the numbers would still increase. He should have the pleasure of calling upon several gentlemen on that occasion to address them on the best methods to be adopted to extend their organisation. The Rev. F. WILLETT, a delegate from the Midland Counties, said with regard to the claims of the English Church Union on the support of Churchmen, that its defensive position was accidental, and it was not the reason for which it existed, or the purpose which it was intended to fulfil. The Union was established for the glory and honour of God and for the good of His Church. They were not to fold their hands, but they must wait quietly, and act on the principle of "what is right will be sure to come right." The Rev. Mr. Green would most assuredly be brought out of prison, and all they could do was to keep clear heads and all would be ordered for the honour and glory of God. Mr. VANCE PACKMAN, from the West Riding, Yorkshire branch, in an interesting speech, urged that the Union might with advantage throw itself into Church work independently of its defensive action. The Rev. T. OUTRAM MARSHALL, organising secretary, made a stirring speech, exhorting members to make it a personal matter to do everything they could to increase the muster-roll, and also the efficiency of the Union. Mr. JAMES PARKER, F.S.A., pointed out that the Union came forward at a critical period of the history of the Church to lead and guide, and was actually taking the position which, in analogous instances, had been filled by Archbishops and Bishops — Parker, Laud, Cosin, and others. The Rev. J. S. BROWNRIGG and the Rev. W. H. LUKE also addressed the meeting, which shortly afterwards closed with the usual office.

A branch of the English Church Union, recently formed at New Barnet, held a well-attended meeting, under the presidency of the Rev. G. M. Squibb, M.A. (vicar of Totteridge), on the 19th January. The rev. gentleman heartily congratulated the members on the formation of the branch and expressed the pleasure he had in presiding, in the unavoidable and much-regretted absence, through illness, of the Rev. Mr. Boddy, who was to have addressed the meeting. He introduced the Rev. T. W. Belcher, D.D., of St. Faith's, Stoke Newington, who read an interesting paper on "The Days of John Hampden and the Seven Bishops of the Seventeenth Century." In severe terms he referred to the Miles Platting bill of costs, and commented upon the tyranny of such law being again sought to be enforced. He also strongly urged the necessity of Churchmen combining to form an independent party for mutual support and united action in defence of the Church at the next election. Captain Revill, late Royal Artillery, on being called upon, briefly addressed the meeting, strongly urging Churchmen to act with consistency, and to divest themselves of all political allegiance and party exigencies, excepting those who would maintain intact the Church's rights and privileges, and to band together for the defence of the principles of the Prayer-Book from innovations within and mutilations from without. Several names of new members were received at the meeting.

A vestry meeting was held last week at Bagshot, at which it was decided to pull down the present parish church and build a new one on a more convenient site. At a crowded public meeting, held in the village institute, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presided, it was resolved that a subscription list should be opened. His Royal Highness assured the audience of the deep interest that was taken in the movement by the Duchess and himself, and that they would do everything in their power to promote the work. Her Majesty has contributed £100, and the Bishop of the diocese £30.

A somewhat singular service was held last week in the parish church of Marston, Lincolnshire. In consequence of a suicide having been committed in the church, a strong feeling existed among the inhabitants that the building ought to be re-consecrated. The vicar, the Rev. H. B. Thorold, having consulted the Bishop of Lincoln, his Lordship suggested that an appropriate penitential service would be sufficient. The parishioners were invited to attend, and filled the church to overflowing. The special service commenced with the *Miserere*, followed by collects from the Commination Office, after which a lesson was read and a metrical penitential litany sung by all kneeling. Next came the second lesson, the usual litany, a hymn, and then the sermon by the Rev. A. Drake.

A new mission church has just been erected at Alsager, in the parish of Barthomley, Cheshire, under peculiar circumstances. Some years ago a chapel was built there by a resident Churchman, under the sanction of a private Act of Parliament; but in consequence of some opposition arising on the part of the inhabitants the Ecclesiastical Commissioners interfered and propounded a scheme giving certain rights to the parishioners. The legality of the scheme was, however, contested, and it was eventually dropped; and last session it was found necessary to pass an Act to render legal all marriages

which had been solemnised in the chapel. The rector of the mother parish then resolved to dissever himself from connection with the private chapel, and to erect a new district church to provide for the increasing population. The Archbishop of York, who is a relative of the rector, assisted at the opening services.

A marble tablet has been erected in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to the memory of Major Geddes, 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment (who died October 31, 1881), by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his company.

In the course of the restoration which is proceeding at Market Drayton Church an ancient grave has been discovered under the foundation of what is known as Church's Chapel, cut in the solid rock, and in which the body had evidently been buried without a coffin. A similar grave was discovered a short time since under the southern arcade of the same church.

A largely-attended meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, and the adjoining parishes was held on Friday in the schoolroom belonging to the church in Hyde-road, for the purpose of promoting the work of lay-helpers in the Church of England in that populous district of the East-end. The Dean of Carlisle, who was formerly vicar of St. Saviour's, presided, and pointed out the wide and extensive field of labour that was ready for the work of earnest and devoted lay members of the national Church in that locality. In the metropolitan districts of the diocese of London, excluding the City, there were about two and a half millions of souls, and labouring amongst these multitudes were some 950 clergymen. The Rev. G. C. Blaxland (secretary of the Association of Lay-helpers for the diocese of London), remarked that there were several important ways in which laymen could help the clergy in their parochial work by Sunday-school teaching, holding instruction classes for young men, conducting children's services and services for adults in mission-rooms or in the open air, visiting and reading to the sick, &c. They also render material assistance in various branches of secular work, such as superintending the distribution of relief, promoting the circulation of pure literature, teaching in night-schools, &c. He proposed the first resolution—

That to give active assistance in some branch of Church work was a duty, and at the present time an urgent duty upon Churchmen,

which was seconded by Mr. Lowless. The Rev. G. P. Pownall, rural dean, moved and Mr. Leigh, the local secretary of the society, seconded—

That it is most desirable that all parochial churchwardens should unite themselves with the Diocesan Association.

At the close the Dean was thanked for presiding over the meeting.

At a general meeting of the Hatcham and Peckham branch of the English Church Union the following resolution was moved by Mr. Churchwarden Bridges and unanimously carried :—

That this meeting earnestly protests against the conduct of the Home Secretary, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in not recommending Her Majesty to release the Rev. S. F. Green from prison and refusing to create a precedent for that purpose.

At a meeting of the Bournemouth branch of the English Church Union held on the 20th inst. the following resolution was carried :—

The members of this branch of the English Church Union are deeply grieved with the cruel and unpardonable persecution of the Rev. S. F. Green by imprisonment, and desire to show their sympathy by sending a small gift to his bereaved family.

The Rev. W. R. Purton, vicar of St. Clement's, Bournemouth, expressed his willingness to suffer imprisonment if the Church Association chose to prosecute him.

The Rev. Canon Charles Walsham, M.A., vicar of Sculcoates, near Hull, who died at Sculcoates Vicarage last week, at the age of 44, was the fourth and youngest son of the late Sir John James Walsham, of Knill-court, Herefordshire, for many years a Poor-law inspector, and created a baronet in 1831 in consideration of his being the eldest co-heir and representative of General Sir Thomas Morgan, whose title (extinct since 1768) was conferred upon him in 1660 as a reward for his great military services, and especially "for his zeal in forwarding the Restoration." Canon Walsham was born in 1837, and was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1865, having been previously, in 1862, ordained by the Bishop of Ely. For a short time he was curate of Holy Trinity, Ely, and deputy minor canon of Ely Cathedral. From 1863 to 1866 he officiated as curate of Holy Trinity, Paddington. He was likewise chaplain to the late Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, and in 1866 was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Sculcoates, in the archdiocese of York. He was the author of various treatises and tracts on religious subjects. Canon Walsham married, on the 27th of August, 1867, Caroline, youngest daughter of Dr. Henry Newmarch, and granddaughter of General Sherwood, of the Indian Army, and was left a widower in 1872.

The Bishop of Llandaff has addressed the following letter to the archdeacons of the diocese :—

Bishop's Court, January 16, 1882.

My dear Archdeacon,—I have sometimes been surprised, when considering the moral and spiritual condition of the masses of people congregated in our mining districts, and the inadequacy of the means at our command for their religious instruction, that the clergy do not avail themselves of the liberty given to them by the sixth clause of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act 1872—viz., of preaching sermons to the people without previous services of common prayer. Nothing could be more explicit than the words of this clause which enables them to do so. They are as follows :—"Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether a sermon or lecture may be preached without the Book of Common Prayer for the time of day being previously read, and it is expedient to remove such doubts : Be it therefore enacted and declared that a sermon or lecture may be preached without the common prayers or services appointed by the Book of Common Prayer being read before it is preached, so that such sermon or lecture be preceded by any service authorised by this Act or by the bidding prayer, or by a collect taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with or without the Lord's Prayer." A few days ago I was expressing this feeling of mine to the incumbent of one of our large parishes, when he replied that he was not aware that this liberty had been given to the clergy, and that in his opinion it was very suitable to our necessities, as the colliers and others return from their work late in the evening wearied with their day's labour, and cannot attend to long services. It occurred to me that it was not improbable that other incumbents, perhaps the clergy generally, may not have had their attention called to the existence of this clause. I shall therefore be obliged if you will take some means of making it known amongst them. When so much is said about the want of elasticity in the ministrations of our Church and the difficulty of our adapting ourselves to the circumstances of the times, it is certainly much to be lamented if we do not avail ourselves of every kind of agency which we are at liberty to employ. The hearers on such occasions may at first have no desire for common prayer. But, since "faith cometh by hearing," if, by God's blessing on these addresses, their hearts are impressed with the doctrines that are preached, they will find out ere long that prayer is the breath of spiritual life, and will be disposed to worship with us, it is to be hoped, in spirit and in truth. The clergy will observe that this Act of Parliament, being an amendment of the Act of Uniformity, specially relates to places of public worship. It therefore leaves the question of out-door preaching just as it finds it. The clause is, of course, applicable to any building in which the clergyman is licensed by the Bishop to hold religious services, of which we have very many. —I remain, my dear archdeacon, yours faithfully,

A. LLANDAFF.

At the recent Conference of the Rural Deanery of Eccles, presided over by the Rev. Canon Pitcairn, the Hon. Algernon Egerton read a paper on "The Public Worship Regulation Act, its Amendment or Repeal." He pointed out that the grievances which had arisen under the application of the Act were worse than the grievances it was designed to repress. As a non-party man, neither High nor Low, he felt that there ought to be some facilities for checking innovations and extravagances, whether in doctrine or ritual, by appeal to a properly constituted Court. Assuming that the Court set up under the Act was a purely secular Court, he thought Parliament had power to give jurisdiction empowering it to deal with Church furniture and vestments, rites and ceremonies, so far as to determine what was allowable under the directions of the Book of Common Prayer. If the Court attempted to pronounce upon questions of doctrine, he thought the clergy would be justified in ignoring or opposing its decrees. The power of objection under the Act had been grossly abused. He could not believe that it was ever intended that three persons should be imported into a parish for the purpose of complaining, and be paid for their services by an extraneous society. He would suggest that the Court established under the present Act be abolished, and that instead there should be a Court in each archiepiscopal province, the judges to be appointed by the Archbishop, as was formerly the case. The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave opened the discussion on Mr. Egerton's paper by a brief speech, in which he pointed out that the intention of the Public Worship Act was bad, and the manner in which it had been worked was worse. Several clergymen and laymen having spoken, the following resolution was carried by a large majority :—

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the Public Worship Regulation Act should be repealed, with a view to further legislation on the subject if such should be found necessary.

A correspondent writes :—"The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have been informed that a Church of England Salvation Army is in course of formation. At a meeting of Captains held at Gravesend on Saturday last a General (*pro tem.*) was elected. The appointment will shortly be confirmed by the whole Army. The movement, although worked upon Church lines, is in no way antagonistic to the present corps in the field. Further particulars, with the names of officers and address of the General to the Army, will shortly be announced."—*Church Times.*

A meeting of the Guild of St. John, Port. Latin, was held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, on Saturday evening. The chair was taken by the Rev. C. Edward Cooper, M.A. (Headmaster of Hurstpierpoint College), supported by Rev. Canon Awdry, the Rev. E. Irons, and others. Apologies for non-attendance were read from the Rev. H. Bell, H. Williams, F. M. Arnold, S. E. Rudge, &c. After the office had been said, and various business transacted, the hon. secretary (Mr. J. J. Dickinson) was appointed as delegate to C. G. U. conference. Attention was drawn to the recent sad death of a member, Mr. E. W. Saunders, late sacristan of St. Michael's, Bowes Park, and a vote of condolence passed with his family. Addresses followed by the Chairman, and Canon Awdry, specially dwelling on the Church in America. Compline followed at the Cathedral, after which tea and coffee were served at the Chapter House, and a pleasant hour passed in music and singing, with recreations of various kinds. The members of the minor guild at St. John's College were invited to the gathering, and showed by their large attendance how much they appreciated the opportunity of meeting other old Johnians.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the Stafford Assizes on Saturday, Mr. Justice North said he desired to say a few words with regard to the unfortunate and painful occurrence at Worcester Assizes last Thursday. He then said in effect that in his opinion certain members of the Bar had been guilty of dishonourable conduct in an application made to him. He need hardly say that such a suggestion would not have been made by him except under very grave circumstances. At the time he thought it was his duty to say what he had said. After giving the matter further and full consideration, however, he did not think the circumstances justified the charge of dishonourable conduct. He therefore withdrew those charges, and regretted having made them. He felt it was due to himself and to the Bar to say that he regretted what had happened, and he trusted that, as far as possible, what had occurred might be treated as if it had not taken place. Mr. Powell, Q.C., the leader of the circuit, on behalf of himself and his learned friends assured his Lordship that they accepted the explanation with great satisfaction, and begged to thank his Lordship for the act of justice he had done. He assured his Lordship and all Her Majesty's Judges that the members of the Bar would pay them that respect to which they were so justly entitled, and believed that the Bar would receive from the Judges that consideration and courtesy which they claimed as men of honour.

The Privy Council had before them on Saturday the appeal of the Rev. A. Dobie *v.* the Temporalities of the Presbyterian Church of Canada from the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench. It had been argued before the Long Vacation, and involved important questions under British and Colonial statutes, by which the appellant and other ministers of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland were affected. There were several bodies, and it was alleged that the appellant had seceded. He claimed under a commutation clause in one of the Acts, and alleged that the "Clergy Reserves" by the Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland had been illegally constituted, and had acted ultra vires. He had obtained an injunction to restrain the same, which by two Courts had been dismissed, and he now appealed to Her Majesty in Council. The respondents urged that the Presbyterian Church continued its identity after its union with the other bodies, and, as the appellant had ceased to be a member with the said Church, he had ceased to have any claim or share to the fund, and he had not demanded his right to certain moneys out of the fund, and had not been refused. Lord Watson read a long printed judgment, tracing the operation of the various British and Colonial Acts on the "Clergy Reserves" and the constitution of "the Board of Management of the Temporalities of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland." There were questions raised by the appeal which their Lordships could not determine in the present case. In the result their Lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench be reversed, and the case be remitted, and that the Court deal with the declarations now made. The decision would be in favour of the appellant with regard to the injunction. As the appellant had substantially succeeded, he would have his costs from the individual members of the Board. The appeal was accordingly allowed, with costs.

A charge of a serious nature was on Monday preferred at the Mansion House Police-court against Henry Clinch Stanley, who has apparently for some years past been engaged in floating limited companies. The defendant is now charged with having in the year 1877 issued a prospectus of a "Government Security Fire Insurance Company," containing several false and fraudulent statements on the faith of which many persons had been induced to invest money, which had been completely lost, as the company had been wound up. Stanley appeared to have been the principal in all the affairs of the company, and to have received the bulk of the money subscribed. Mr. Poland, who appeared for the prosecution, intimated that other charges would be preferred, and the defendant was remanded on bail.

Vice-Chancellor Hall gave judgment on Monday in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* the Earl of Durham, which was argued before him at great length in December last. The action came before the Court on the information of the Attorney-General, on the relation of the Rev. Cuthbert J. Carr, as the incumbent of the united benefices of Witton-Gilbert and Kimblesworth, in the county of Durham, to recover a tithe rentcharge of £90 a year which was alleged to belong to Kimblesworth. Witton-Gilbert was a perpetual curacy, and Kimblesworth a rectory. In the year 1573 the church of Kimblesworth became ruinous, and was disused, and thenceforth the services and other Divine offices for the parish of Kimblesworth were, by agreement between the parishioners of the two parishes, performed in the church of Witton-Gilbert, and the two benefices were styled the perpetual curacy of Witton-Gilbert and the rectory of Kimblesworth. Since the year 1628, however, there had been no separate induction of a minister to the rectory of Kimblesworth, but successive ministers had been simply licensed by the Bishop, as is customary in the case of a perpetual curate. The last receipt of tithes by the incumbent as rector of Kimblesworth was in the year 1779. In that year General Lambton, the ancestor of the Earl of Durham, had acquired nearly all the land in Kimblesworth, but it was then considered doubtful whether the tithes were included in the conveyances. The Lambton family and the Earls of Durham had, however, treated the tithes as forming part of their freehold property. It appeared that tenths had been received by the incumbent, as rector of Kimblesworth, down to the year 1707, in which year they were abolished. The Tithe Commissioners had recognised the existence of the tithe by connecting it to a rentcharge, which they had (erroneously as the plaintiff contended) awarded to the Earl of Durham. The plaintiff's case was that the two benefices had been united for all purposes, profit as well as duties, and that he, as incumbent of the united benefices, was entitled to the rentcharge. He contended that the statute of limitation was no bar to his claim, inasmuch as the time must be calculated as from the date of the commutation, in which case it had not expired. Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., Mr. Batten, and Dr. Phillimore appeared for the relator; Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Watson for the defence. The Vice-Chancellor held that a legal union of the two livings had not been proved to have ever taken place, and dismissed the action with costs against the relator, the Rev. Cuthbert J. Carr.

At Bow-street Police-court on Wednesday a man who gave the name of William Whyte Maitland, but said to be also known by the names of Walton, Wright, Davenport, and Cordova, was charged with perjury, the prosecution having been undertaken by the Treasury, on an information sworn to in July last year. The perjury was alleged to have been committed in an affidavit sworn in civil proceedings, when the prisoner had sworn that he was manager for Wright and Co., of Leicester-square, whereas it was alleged that he alone constituted that firm. Inspector Andrews deposed to the arrest of the prisoner at 38, Albany-street, Regent's-park, where he was living in the name of W. W. Walton, and was carrying on the business of a so-called theatrical agent. He had been advertising in the papers recently, and had his letters addressed to a baker's shop. In the prisoner's room the witness met a woman, who stated that she had come to consult the prisoner about a theatrical engagement. When shown the warrant the prisoner said, "I have not committed perjury." The witness told him that possibly charges of fraud and forgery might be preferred against him. He said he thought this could not be. A betting-book, cards in the names of W. W. Maitland and Walton and Co., and some advertisements from newspapers were found on the prisoner. After intimating his intention to remand the prisoner, Mr. Vaughan expressed his inclination to accept substantial bail if no other charges of a definite character were to be preferred. Mr. Birch said that charges of fraud were to be preferred, it being alleged that the prisoner had inserted advertisements in papers representing that he could procure engagements with a first-class London theatre on payment of a premium. It was proposed to show that in several cases the money has been paid without the engagement being secured. After some conversation, Mr. Vaughan decided to admit the prisoner to bail in two sureties of £100 each.

Before Sheriff Anderson, at Kilmarnock, John Bowie, ten years of age, was charged with having killed James Adams, a fellow-pupil, by throwing a knife at him during a quarrel. Bowie, who wept bitterly in court, pleaded guilty, and the sheriff sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment, or to pay a fine of £10. The money was paid.

At the Durham Assizes, Thomas Winter, a labourer, who had been found guilty of the robbery with violence of a woman seventy-eight years of age, at Lanchester, was brought up to receive sentence. Mr. Justice Mathew said that had the prisoner been one of the criminal classes he would have sent him to penal servitude for the best years of his life. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and to be flogged with the cat twice in the first six months—fifteen lashes on each occasion.

A man, whose name was not given, and who appeared to be the subject of a religious mania, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday, on a charge of having disturbed the congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was stated that in the course of last autumn the prisoner had been in custody for a similar offence, and had been, on the certificate of a medical man, sent to the lunatic asylum at Stone. The man, "who said that the Lord had delivered him" from the asylum, and who behaved very strangely in court, was ordered to be taken back to Stone.

Mr. Justice Chitty sentenced a boy of 11, named William Hindle, at Manchester, on Tuesday, to one month's imprisonment and five years in a reformatory, for manslaughter. Hindle, with other boys, had been arranging a robbery, and the deceased boy insisted on joining the expedition, whereupon Hindle stabbed him and he died. Hindle behaved defiantly in the dock, and was reproved. On going to the cells he waved his hand and shouted, "Keep your hearts up!"

THE COURT.

On Saturday the Queen visited the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Park.

Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage in the morning, and remained to luncheon.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales hunted with the West Norfolk hounds, the meet being at Harpley, a few miles distant. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, having concluded his visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Sandringham. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone were unavoidably prevented from accepting the invitation of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sandringham.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests stopping at Sandringham, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present at Divine Service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in the park. The Dean of Westminster preached the sermon.

On Monday the Prince of Wales arrived at Brantinghamthorpe on a visit to Mr. C. Sykes, M.P. The Prince travelled from Sandringham to Peterborough, where he was joined by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Londesborough, Lord Abervagenny, Lord Aylesford, Lord Ormathwaite, Lord Herries, Sir G. Wombwell, Colonel Macdonald, Captain Cholmondeley (Rifle Brigade), and Mr. Cockerill. Colonel Teesdale, V.C., was Equerry-in-Waiting on the Prince of Wales.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales and other guests of Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., at Brantinghamthorpe, shot over the Londesborough preserves. The visitors returned to Brantinghamthorpe in the evening, having had tea with Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., at Warter Priory. Colonel Teesdale, V.C., was in attendance as Equerry on the Prince of Wales, and General Tyrwhitt in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, in company with the other guests, had a day's shooting over the Selby estates of Lord Londesborough. The party arrived at Thorpegate by special train from Brough at about eleven o'clock, and at once proceeded to Selby Common, and thence to Thorpe Wood. Pheasants were very abundant. Afterwards the party went to Brayton Barff, a well-known covert for partridges. The luncheon was at Baffham House, the residence of Mr. Thomas Bridgam, one of Lord Londesborough's tenants. The party afterwards returned by special train to Brough.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive at Marlborough House this day (Saturday) week for the season.

The Duke of Edinburgh has continued his official inspection of the coastguard stations in Scotland. On Saturday the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the Dunbar Hospital at Thurso.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Russian Ambassador in London has declined to forward to the Emperor a memorial from the Russo-Jewish Committee.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, in presenting evening prizes to students at the Derby Central School of Art, announced that Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for Derby, had expressed his intention of supplementing his recent gift to the town of a museum and library, costing £25,000, by giving £3,000 for the erection of an art gallery; and that the Mayor of Derby (Mr. Woodiwiss) had agreed to give a piece of land, worth £1,500, at the rear of the library.

Mr. Clase, a tradesman of Stoke Abbot, while present at the felling of some trees at Stoke, near Bridport, was crushed to death by one of the trees falling upon him. His arms and legs were broken, and the body of the unfortunate man was forced into the ground under the immense pressure.

Orders were issued on Thursday for the immediate despatch to Ireland of 500 men of the Northumberland Fusiliers from Portsmouth, and 1,100 men of the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment.

Official notice has been given to Mr. Parnell, M.P., and other political prisoners in Ireland that they are remanded in custody for another three months.

In deference to a requisition signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, Lord Shaftesbury, and other eminent personages, the Lord Mayor of London has convened a public meeting for Wednesday, Feb. 1, to consider the persecution of Jews in Russia.

The Special Committee appointed by the School Board for London to inquire into the charges against the management of the St. Paul's Industrial School held a meeting on Thursday. After formally receiving a copy of the resolution of the Board instructing them to take no further evidence until the result of Mr. Scrutton's action at law was known, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Thursday, the Bye Laws Committe were authorised to go as a deputation to the Education Department, and present a memorial having reference to difficulties connected with the carrying out of compulsory education. The terms connected with the admission of pupil teachers to training colleges, a question which has been frequently before the Board, underwent another long discussion. It was resolved to call the attention of the Education Department to the question,

A meeting of Turkish bondholders was held on Friday at the Cannon-street Hotel, when Mr. Bourke explained the details of the negotiations carried on at Constantinople, and a resolution approving of the settlement agreed upon with the Turkish Government was passed.

A dense fog prevailed in London on Wednesday, and many accidents are reported in consequence. The most serious occurrence was a collision between two trains at the Hornsey Station of the Great Northern Railway, whereby two persons were killed and about twenty others severely injured.

A meeting was held at Manchester on Tuesday, at which resolutions in favour of the abolition of the opium traffic with China were passed. The Bishop of Manchester, Sir W. Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Cropper, M.P., were the chief speakers.

The London School Board rate for the year ending March 25, 1883, will be 5·93d. in the pound, the total amount to be raised being £679,595 15s. 11d. The present rateable valuable of the metropolis is £27,521,493. The last year's rate was 6·28d., and the reduction is in a great measure due to the increased assessment.—*City Press.*

Advices received at Plymouth from the Cape announce that the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Captain D'Arcy, V.C., who so distingushed himself in the Zulu war, has at length being unravelled. It had been conjectured that he committed suicide, but this was not the case. On December 29 a native appeared at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Taverer, of the mission station, Keiskama Hoek, near King William's Town, the place Captain D'Arcy last left, and informed him that on the previous evening, between six and seven o'clock, in hunting for bees he had accidentally come upon the dead body of Captain D'Arcy. Mr. Taverer and a friend had horses saddled, and after giving directions for a coffin to be made, proceeded with the native. So difficult of access and so intricate was the place, that three times the native lost himself. It would appear as if D'Arcy, having reached the summit of a hill, resolved on returning, and finding what he thought was an easy way down, took it. It led down between high rocks and boulders to a small flat place, covered with ferns, and surrounded by a dense bush. In all probability he was thoroughly exhausted with his walk, and sat down to rest his back against the rock, with his feet stretched out. In that position he died, whether from cold—there was heavy snow at the time—or from a fit is unknown. The road out from the place had to be cut to get out with the remains, which were transferred to a coffin that had reached as near the spot as it could be brought, and taken to the mission church.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

The Rev. Adam Spence, Free Church minister of Houndwood, Reston, near Berwick, died on Wednesday morning from the effects of being thrown from his horse. He did not regain consciousness, having received severe concussion of the brain.

A number of men were engaged on Monday afternoon at the ruins of the Hammersmith Railway Station, destroyed recently by fire, removing a safe, when one of the outer walls of the station gave way and three men were buried under the brickwork. Two were taken out dead, and the third was removed to the hospital, and was not expected to recover.

The Vestry of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr have caused notices to be issued throughout the district, calling attention to the danger arising from throwing orange-peel on the pathway, and intimating its intention of prosecuting all offenders in this respect, who are liable to a penalty of from 40s. up to £5 for the offence. The vestry has thus determined to take advantage of the powers possessed under the Act relating to public nuisances, which is rarely put into force in this matter.

During the fog on Wednesday, a robbery of a daring character was committed at the shop of Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, jewellers, 277, Regent-street. It appears that about noon, when the fog was very dense, a stone was thrown through the shop-window, and that through the breach thus made a casket, containing precious stones and jewellery of the value of £600, was extracted. Before the assistants could reach the door the thieves had disappeared in the fog, so that pursuit was useless.

From information received at Plymouth on Tuesday, on the arrival of the Royal mail steamer *Spartan*, from Cape Town, it appears that on the morning of New Year's Day, while a salute was being fired on board the German man-of-war *Carola*, then in Table Bay, there was a quarrel between a second lieutenant and one of the men at the guns. In the course of it the officer struck the man on the face with a slipper. The report of a pistol was soon afterwards heard in the officer's cabin, and upon the door being opened, the second lieutenant was found on the floor dead, a pistol being in his right hand.

The Chinese authorities of Shanghai recently issued a quaint decree respecting the neglect of physicians to attend at once on their patients, and the high fees which they charge. They give notice that it is the duty of all physicians to use their knowledge for the benefit of the people; when people are sick they must be ready to attend upon them whenever they are sent for, without regarding the hour of the night or day or the state of the weather. When people are ill they long for the presence of the doctor as the grain of seed longs for the rains. Instead of doing this, however, the physicians now think that they possess great skill, and not only charge high fees, but insist on being paid full hire for their chair coolies, and they do not care what becomes of the patient so that they get their fees. If these were only charged to the wealthy, it would not so much matter; but the poor have to pay them also. An evil practice, the decree goes on, also exists by which doctors will not visit their patients before one o clock in the afternoon; some will even smoke opium and drink tea until late in the evening. These are abuses, the magistrates say, which they will on no account permit. Doctors must attend their patients at all times; they must, if necessary, visit them several times daily; they must think more of them and less of their fees. Notice, therefore, is given to all officials and people that a physician who does not attend when he is called must only receive half his fees and half his chair-hire. "If you physicians delay your visits you show your wickedness and sin against yourselves." The decree is a model one for a paternal Government; argument, entreaty, objurgation, exposition, threats, are all mingled in due proportions.—*Nature.*

STAINED GLASS.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15, at Glynde Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE AVERILL, M.A., Vicar of Glynde, of a son.

Jan. 22, at Ipswich, the wife of Rev. R. H. CAUTLEY, of a daughter.

Jan 23, at the Warden's House, The College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, the wife of Dr. NORMAN MOORE of a son.

Jan. 23, at Berkhampstead, the wife of the Rev. A. JOHNSON, Assist. Curate of Northchurch, of a son.

Jan. 25, at The Oaks, Suaresbrook, Essex, the wife of ALFRED GERRS, of a daughter.

Jan. 25, at St. Thomas's Vicarage, 16, Somerset-street, Portman-square, the wife of the Rev. HENRY GEARY, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late Rev. RICHARD PARSONS, M.A., incumbent of Paddington-in-Pendleton, Manchester, to BERTHA, fourth surviving daughter of the late HENRY WADDELOW BEST, Esq., M.D., of Thetford, Norfolk.

Jan. 17, at Exeter Cathedral, ARTHUR RAWLINGS, B.A., Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, son of the late Rev. James Rawlings, Rector of St. Pinnock, Cornwall, to SOPHIA GEORGINA, only daughter of the late Rev. E. NARES HENNING, M.A., of Sherborne.

Jan. 17, at the Cathedral, Exeter, THOMAS PHILLIPS PRICE, of Triley Court, Monmouthshire, to FRANCES ANN, third daughter of the Rev. J. C. ROWLATT, Minor Canon of Exeter.

Jan. 17, at the parish church, Milton, LEIGH, the third son of the Rev. Sir JOHN LEIGH HOSKYNS, Bart., Rector of Aston Tyrrold, to FRANCES HESTER FREDERICA, the second daughter of JOHN SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., of Milton Hill, Berks.

Jan. 17, at St. Mary's, Bitton, the Rev. THEODORE HALSEY JANSON, Vicar of Oldland, Gloucestershire, to AGNES WEMYSS, second daughter of the Rev. Canon ELLACOMBE, Vicar of Bitton and Rural Dean.

Jan. 19, at Woodlands, the residence of Lord O'Hagan, K.P., HENRY THOMAS, eldest son of H. C. SILVERTOP, Esq., D.L., of Minster Acres, Northumberland, to RACHEL MARY, only surviving child of the late ALEXANDER McDONNELL, Esq., of Kilmore, Glens of Antrim, and niece of Lieut.-Col. J. McDonnell, D.L.

Jan. 21, at St. Anne's, Westminster, ST. VINCENT MERCIER, of Hillside-terrace, Lewisham-park, eldest son of Major Charles Mercier, of Chatham House, Knightsbridge, to ANNIE, daughter of the late FREDERICK BLUETT, Esq., of Carlton-terrace, W., and Ambleside, Torquay.

Jan. 24, at St. Peter's, Kirkley, Suffolk, ALAN SWATMAN, youngest son of the late Rev. JOHN COLLETT REYNOLDS, Rector of Holton St. Peter, Suffolk, to JULIA MUSKETT, only child of T. W. ETHERIDGE, Esq., of Kirkley, Lowestoft.

Jan. 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, WILLIAM FRANCIS VETCH, Esq., Major 1st Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers (late Royal Madras Fusiliers), youngest son of the late Captain James Vetch, R.E., and F.R.S., to JEANETTE OLIVER, eldest daughter of GEORGE TINLINE, Esq., of 17, Princes-square, Bayswater, and Lyndon, New Zealand, formerly of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21, 1881, at Singapore, accidentally drowned, Captain HENRY HOWELL, youngest son of Mrs. S. R. Howell, of Dunstable, aged 36 years.

Jan. 12, at Clenchwarton Rectory, King's Lynn, FRANCES ELIZABETH, eldest child of the Rev. J. J. W. HARRIS, aged 9 years and 9 months.

Jan. 12, at Green Park, Bath, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Dening, CHARLOTTE ELIZA, widow of the late Major-General HENRY DUNN O'HALLORAN, third daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq., and niece of General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., G.C.B., &c., aged 58 years.

Jan. 13, at Woodton Lodge, Highweek, Newton Abbot, Lieut.-Col. JOHN MESSITER, formerly Commanding H.M.'s 28th Foot.

Jan. 18, at Wisbech, DAVID CHARLES NICHOLL, Surgeon, youngest son of the late Rev. William Thomas Nicholl, of Glandulas, Carmarthenshire, aged 35 years.

Jan. 16, at Bordeaux, CRUZ EDWARD MEADE, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-General the Hon. John Meade.

Jan. 20, at Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, GEORGE ST. VINCENT THOMAS NELSON MURRAY, Esq., of Shirvenham, Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex and J.P. for the counties of Sussex and Berks, only son of the late Admiral Sir George Murray, K.C.B., aged 78.

Jan. 21, at Oxford, MARY ANNE, widow of the Rev. E. F. GLANVILLE, and also of the Rev. F. C. Spencer, of Wheatfield, Oxon, and daughter of the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart., in her 85th year.

Jan. 25, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A., ARTHUR E. VANSITTART STRETTELL, aged 36, only son of the Rev. A. B. Strettell, of St. Martin's, Canterbury.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
To-day, (Saturday) at 2, CARMEN (Second Morning Performance). Production of Balfe's MORO, or THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP, this (Saturday) Evening: Mdlle. Valleria as Olivia Campana, Countess of Aramberga; Duke of Alba, Governor of the Low Countries, Mr. Leslie Crotty; Vargas, Secretary to the Duke of Alba, Mr. Dudley Thomas; Orsini, Italian Ambassador, Mr. Hervet D'Egville; Donna Ines, Superior of the Nunnery, Miss Giulia Warwick; and Antonio Moro, the Painter of Antwerp, Mr. Barton M'Guckin. The scene is laid in Antwerp, in the year 1568. Conductor Mr. Carl Rosa.
Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN, Monday, Jan. 30; Tuesday, Jan. 31, CARMEN; Wednesday, Feb. 1, LOHENGRIN; Thursday, Feb. 2, Balfe's MORO; or, THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP; Friday, Feb. 3, MIGNON.
Orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d.; box seats, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Pit books, containing 30 transferable tickets, £3. No restrictions as to evening dress. Doors open at 7.30; opera at 8. Subscription for the season received by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from, the principal librarians and the box-office of the theatre, from ten till five daily.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL.—This Evening, at 7.45, LITTLE BO-PEEP, LITTLE BOY BLUE, AND THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE: The marvellous Girards, Messrs. T. Sennett, J. G. Bradshaw, H. Hendrick, &c.; Misses Clara Thompson, Nellie Claremont, Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, &c. Preceded by, at 7, A MIRACULOUS CURE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Meadames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OURS.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, TWO ROSES: Mr. Irving; Mr. David James. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.5, Operetta; 7.20, Farce; 8.30, ALADDIN.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, COUSIN DICK. At 8.20, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 9, THE MEMBER FOR SLOCUM.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, OLIVETTE. At 7.15, PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, A HAPPY PAIR. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, A BED OF ROSES. At 8.15, THE CYNIC.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—Every Evening, at 7.30, MARRIAGE BELLS. At 8.15, THE HALF-WAY HOUSE. Concluding with THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 9, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Preceded at 7.45, by LOVERS' KNOTS.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, AWAKING. At 8.45, ENGAGED.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE. — Every Evening, at 8, WITHERED LEAVES. At 8.45, THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TUBTILES.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster.—This Day, at 3, MACFARLANE'S WILL. Reduced prices from the Royal Aquarium.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Day, at Two and Seven o'clock, BLUEBEARD. The spectacular display in the marriage scene by far eclipses any production ever previously submitted to the public, and the completeness of the whole affair greatly surpasses all former efforts.

"ELECTRICITY IS LIFE."

MR. PULVERMACHER,

INVENTOR OF THE CELEBRATED

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.,

INVITES SUFFERERS from any of the following or other AILMENTS to closely examine and verify the genuineness of the following TESTIMONIALS selected from many recently obtained, so that a distinction may be drawn between those of Mr. PULVERMACHER and those of other Advertisers.
The bulk of the testimonials, too numerous to be inserted here, are published in a Pamphlet entitled "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post-free.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.
"Ardingly College, Haywards Heath, 27th December, 1881.
"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned. I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it."—I am yours truly,
"(Rev.) H. Thoms.
"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

GALVANISM v. GREAT WEAKNESS in LIMBS.
"The Bretby Collieries, near Burton-on-Trent,
"Nov. 8, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased at being able to say that the Galvanic Belt I obtained from you for John Gadsby, who met with such a serious accident at these collieries, has been of inestimable service to him. After one month's wear, instead of being a helpless cripple, he is now walking eight or more miles a day, and talks of work being shortly resumed. He desires me to express his gratitude for your kindness in supplying the Belt at a cheap rate. You may use any part of my letter for public benefit if you wish.—I am, yours truly, "GEO. PILKINGTON.
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. ACUTE RHEUMATISM and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
"85, Tarling-street, St. George's, E., Oct. 26, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that since wearing your Galvanic Chain Bands, for the arms I have never had the least return of the acute rheumatism, and I take the opportunity of thanking you for the short band for the throat. I suffer from chronic bronchitis of 20 years' standing, and every winter I wear your Chain Band, from which I always find perfect relief, and it never fails me.
"You may make what use you like of this letter, and I will answer any inquiries.—I am, dear Sir, yours gratefully, "B. A. KIPPAX.
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World.
Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.
JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 7, Pantomime, MOTHER BUNCH; or, The Man with the Hunch. Mr. G. H. Macdermott, Albert and Edmonds Troupe, Lauraine Family. Messrs. Cruikshanks, Wilton, Mosedale, Wright, &c.; Mesdames Marie Loftus, Lizzie Beaumont, Blanche Fenmore, the Claremonts, Mdme. Sidonie.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, the grand new Pantomime, SINBAD THE SAILOR. Misses Rose Lee, Howes, Conway, Rayner, Gerard, Brunton, Hunt, and Lucy Millais; Messrs. Henry Nordblom, E. Wilmore, Ellis, Westbourne, Vincent, A. Glover, and John Barnum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending February 4.
Daily at Three—GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. The most successful pantomime ever produced at the Crystal Palace. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Evening Concerts by the Faggi Concert and Elocutionist Party. Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Skating Rink. Orchestral Concerts. Tuesday—Visit of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in State. Distribution of the Awards at the International Woollen Exhibition. Wednesday—Lecture by Dr. Zerffi on "Greek Sculpture."
Admission to Palace One Shilling Daily (Saturday included), or by Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Pantomime Daily at 4, HOP O' MY THUMB, written by Frank W. Green. Produced by George Conquest, jun., who will play the giant, Ogriferous. Transformation, Ballet, and Palace set scenes by Grieve and Son; Grand Panorama, 100ft. long, "The Road to Ogreland," and other scenery, by Rogers and Son; Ballets by Mdme. Katti Lanner and National School for Dancing. The music by Meyer Lutz. Free seats everywhere. Free retiring and reading room.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—CHARLES HENGLER'S unrivalled EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening, at 7.30. GRAND MATINEES Daily, until further notice. Open at Two, commence at 2.30. Box-office open at the Cirque daily from Ten to Four.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

LATEST NEWS.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 27.

The report of the Committee of the Storthing is stated to recommend the ratification of the Franco-Norwegian Commercial Treaty, and to declare urgency for the debate upon it in the Chamber.

MADRID, Jan. 27.

Owing to the firm attitude maintained by Senor Sagasta, notwithstanding strong party clamour, no Ministerial crisis is now apprehended. The Cortes will probably meet at the end of next month, when some change in the Cabinet may be expected.

COLOMBO, Jan. 26.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales disembarked this afternoon from Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the immense concourse collected at the landing place. Their Royal Highnesses, who are the guests of Sir James Longden, the Governor of Ceylon, will continue their journey on Saturday next to Kandy.

On Monday there will be a procession to the elephants' kraal, when it is expected that thirty elephants will be captured.

From Kandy the Royal visitors will proceed to Newara Eliya, where they will take part in an elk hunt.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State in the Imperial Department of the Interior, stated that the Government had received many representations urging it to promote the organisation of an International Exhibition to be held at Berlin in 1885. The Imperial Government, however, regarded the proposed date as premature, and believed that the advantages of such an exhibition were not proportionate to the expenditure involved. Herr von Boetticher added that an international arrangement was about to be concluded with the object of fixing periods for holding International Exhibitions, and settling in what countries they should alternately take place.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Walter Albert Sandeman, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Sandeman, and grandson of the late Viscount de Moncorvo, and Miss Constance Fenwick, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Fenwick, of Southill, Durham, formerly M.P. for Sunderland.

Among the wedding presents to Prince Leopold and Princess Helena of Waldeck, says a Hague correspondent, will be a magnificent carpet, a unique work of art, ordered from the celebrated tapestry works at Devênten by the King of Holland.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk are entertaining a large and distinguished company at Arundel Castle. Among the guests are Lord Robert Cecil, Lady Churston, Lord Foley, Lady Philippa Howard, Lady Margaret Howard, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lady Herbert of Lea, Lord Norreys, Lord Castlerosse, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, and Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher. Other distinguished guests are expected, among them being the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Sir Stafford Northcote.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel George Stanley Byng, A.D.C., assistant private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, nephew of Viscount Torrington, to Alice Arabella, second daughter of Mr. James Jameson, of Airfield, county Dublin, was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, on the 19th inst., the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Canon Ryder. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lord William Compton, as best man. The bride was attired in a white satin antique, trimmed with Brussels lace, agraffed with bouquets of orange blossoms; headdress, a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil. The four bridesmaids, sisters and cousins of the bride, wore dresses of white gros grain with tabliers of white broché, cardinal sashes, and white lace hats with bunches of poinsettia, and each carried a bouquet and wore a diamond buckle, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony Mrs. Jameson had a reception at Airfield.

On the 17th inst., at Marylebone Church, was solemnised the marriage of the Rev. Chas. M'Michael, fourth son of the late Rev. Canon M'Michael, and the Hon. Sophia Caroline Curzon, eldest daughter of Lord Scarsdale. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a pearl white satin dress, trimmed with a deep flounce of Irish point lace, caught up at one side by a cluster of orange blossoms; a veil of Brussels lace over a wreath being fastened to the hair by diamond stars; she carried a bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The five bridesmaids were the Hon. Eveline and Margaret Curzon (sisters of the bride), Miss Mabel M'Michael (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Eugenia Smith, and Miss Emily M. Bush. They were attired in pale blue nun's cloth, trimmed with swansdown and cream lace, satin sashes, and large plush hats. They each wore an antique silver brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried bouquets of primroses and violets. After the ceremony, the wedding party adjourned to 34, Wimpole-street, the residence of Lord Scarsdale, for the breakfast. At three p.m. the Rev. Charles and the Hon. Mrs. M'Michael started for Salisbury, *en route* for Bournemouth. The bride wore a travelling dress of brown vigogne, with jacket and hat to match.

Sir Stuart and Lady Hogg entertained Mr. and Lady Fanny Fitzwygram, Sir James McGarel Hogg, and a select circle at dinner on the 19th, at their residence in Cornwall-gardens. Later in the evening Lady Hogg had a reception, which was fashionably attended. The hostess wore black lace over maize satin. Lady Ida Low wore an overdress of black velvet, studded with white floss silk stars, over a dress of black silk, trimmed with broad white lace. A very beautiful dress was of cream-coloured brocade, with pale pink and blue flowers, the low square bodice being edged with a passementerie of pink and blue jet trefoils. Mrs. Edmond Mildmay wore black sparkling with jet, and a jet tiara. A red brocaded satin looked well, made with a pointed bodice and paniers over a skirt of white satin puffed in honeycombs, fastened with pearl beads. Mrs. Campbell wore maize satin with an overdress cut as a low square of brown satin, brocaded with small coloured flowers. There was some excellent vocal music during the evening, in which Miss Coyte Turner and Mr. R. W. Heney took part.

There were theatricals at Sandringham on Wednesday and Thursday last week, and upon each evening the Prince and Princess of Wales entertained a select party at dinner previous to the entertainment, to which others of the near neighbours were also invited. The first evening was devoted to amateur theatricals, played by members of the Royal establishment, the piece chosen being *Trial by Jury*. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, entered the theatre, before the curtain rose, with a large party. Prince Leiningen, the Earl and Countess of Romney, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Right Hon. the Dean of Windsor and Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir Dighton and Lady Probyn, the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Critchley Martin, Capt. Shawe, Capt. Welsh, Mr. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Villebois, Admiral Cooper Key, Mr. Arthur Sumner, &c. The Princess was dressed entirely in white. On Thursday Mr. Toole and his company had received the Royal command to give an entertainment, and it was for this that the little theatre had been specially erected at the end of the long bowling alley. The performance was good, and the audience delighted. At the end of the evening, when Mr. Toole and the *corps dramatique* were at supper, the Prince of Wales joined the party, and in the name of the Princess and himself, spoke of their enjoyment of all the pieces which had been played. *The Steeplechase, Our Clerks*, and *Ici on Parle Français* as the conclusion, made up the performance.

The marriage of the Rev. Charles Leslie Alexander, vicar of Stewkley, Bucks, with the Hon. Emily Caroline Fremantle, fourth daughter of Lord Cottesloe, took place on Thursday at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The wedding party had assembled by half-past eleven o'clock, at which hour the bride arrived, and was received by her nine bridesmaids, and was at once conducted by her venerable father to the altar rails. The bride wore a dress of cream satin brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of natural orange blossoms a veil of Irish lace was fastened to her hair by a diamond arrow, the gift of Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Cartwright. She also wore a necklace of old Indian gold coins, presented to her by Major-General Alexander. The attendant bridesmaids were Miss Cartwright, Miss Frances Cartwright, Miss Helen Brodrick, Miss Alice Farrer; Misses Mary, Isabella, and Margaret Fremantle, nieces of the bride; Miss Alexander and Miss Christian Alexander, nieces of the bridegroom. They were attired alike in costumes of cardinal red cashmere and watered silk, with large sashes and small bonnets to match. Each wore a pearl pin—daisy pattern—and carried a prayer-book with photographs, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Major-General Alexander, as best man. The Marriage Service was solemnised by the Dean of Ripon, uncle of the bride, assisted by her brother, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. Afterwards Lord Cottesloe entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Eaton-place. The bride's travelling-dress was of dark-blue velvet and cashmere, with bonnet to match, and black velvet cloak, trimmed with fur, and muff to correspond. The wedding presents were very numerous.

A marriage was solemnised, by special licence, at two o'clock, on the 19th inst., at the Cathedral, Exeter, between Thomas Phillips Price, Esq., of Triley Court, Monmouthshire, and Frances Anne, third daughter of the Rev. J. C. Rowlatt, Priest-Vicar of the Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by the Dean, assisted by the Rev. W. Price and the Rev. Nigel Madan. The bride arrived at two o'clock, accompanied by her father, by whom she was given away. She was attended by two bridesmaids, and wore crême duchesse satin, made in the Louis Quatorze style with deep kiltings in front, each finished with modern lace of the same colour. The train was of brocaded duchesse satin, arranged with revers of the same, and finished with three closely-plaited kiltings, and balayeuse of Breton lace. At the side was a handkerchief sachet mounted with orange blossoms and an ivory fan to match the dress. The bodice, also of brocade, was finished with a Marie Stuart ruffle edged with pearls. A wreath of orange blossom and white tulle veil completed the costume. She carried a bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were of crevette Surah and deep Bordeaux satin, with embroidered flounces (crevette predominating) on a Bordeaux ground, alternated with crême Alençon lace. The bodices of crevette Surah were relieved with brocaded satin waistcoats, edged with cascatelles of lace. The bonnets, *à la princesse*, were of crevette Surah with wreathes of honeysuckle. They wore gold lockets, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried baskets of real flowers. At 3.30 Mr. and Mrs. Price left for London, *en route* for Italy. The bride's travelling dress was of drake's-head coloured satin and brocaded velvet princesse bonnet, with wreath of honey-suckle. The skirt was arranged *à la Pompadour* with wide box pleats to form the front of the skirt, and full poufs at the back. The buttons were of inlaid pearl, shaded in colour to correspond with the dress.

Sir George and Lady Meyrick gave a ball, on the 20th inst., at their seat, Hinton Admiral, near Christchurch. On the Wednesday previous the county ball had taken place at that town, and most of the same company were present on both occasions. Earl and Countess Malmesbury, Lord Abinger, Lady Manners, Hon. Arthur Manners, Lady Hicks Beach, Hon. Mr. Portman, Hon. Ethel Manners, Major and Mrs. Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Fane, Mrs. and Miss Dashurst, Mr. Siddell, Mr. Stanley Mott, Mr. Marsh Philips, Mr. Bankes, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, &c. The ball room was large and well lighted; consequently the dresses showed to advantage. Mrs. Hargreaves wore deep blue satin and tulle, trimmed with lace and crimson poppies; diamond ornaments in the hair. Mrs. Villiers Dent was in cream satin and brocade. Mrs. Stuart's toilette was old-gold satin and brocade. Mrs. Spencer's black tulle, crossed with fringes of large white poppies, was a half mourning ball dress. The Misses Meyrick had costumes of mauve satin and tulle, showered with snowdrops. Miss Astley was in deep red tulle with a watered silk bodice, bordered with red velvet foliage. Miss Fane wore brown tulle and gold brocade. Pink dresses were popular among the young ladies. Of those worn by Miss Jones-Loyd and Miss Stephens, the former consisted of clouds of illusion tied with wide watered sashes. The latter was covered in front with bouquets of lilac. Nearly all the ball dresses were made with long satin or moire bodices, pointed behind and before, a wide sash of the same material being draped round the hips, and arranged at the back in a large bow.

Mrs. Hargreaves gave a ball at her residence, Maiden Erlegh, Berks, on the evening of the 19th. Mrs. Hargreaves wore a beautiful dress of gold and white brocade; ornaments cateye diamonds. Miss Amy Hargreaves's dress was of silver brocade and white tulle. One of the handsomest toilettes was that worn by Mrs. Benyon; it was of sapphire brocaded velvet, the front of the dress being of pale blue satin, much trimmed; magnificent sapphire and diamond ornaments. Nearly all the young ladies wore white.

A ball was given on the 18th inst. in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, by the Royal Company of Archers. The band of the 42nd Highlanders supplied the music in the grand music-hall, and Adams's quadrille string band in the other. Some lovely dresses were noticeable. One was of grey tulle over brocade, trimmed with silver thistles in deep brown leaves; a wreath to match on the hair, with diamond ornaments. A dark green satin and tulle had the bodice of brocade, with gold embroideries and ornaments. A white satin and moire was draped with scarves of gold tissue, caught up with shaded chrysanthemums of every colour; the sleeves were composed of the flowers, and a large spray worn on the left side. A dress was entirely of gold tissue over pale green satin, looped with dark green satin, worn with emerald and diamond ornaments.

The annual ball of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry was held again, as last year, at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, and was from first to last a most brilliant success, the company, exceeding 500, not separating till the early hours of the morning, the whole of the arrangements, the banquet especially (over which Lieutenant-Colonel Harfield presided), being of the most perfect character. We never saw the hall more prettily decorated; and this was due, more particularly, owing to the courtesy of Major Tritton, President of the Brighton Yeomanry Cavalry Club, who kindly allowed the military paraphernalia of the club to do duty on the festive occasion. Much regret was felt at the enforced absence of Major Tritton (commander of the Brighton contingent) and his lady owing to domestic bereavement; nevertheless, more than sixty connected with the Brighton corps were present. Perhaps partly owing to this, the officers present fell far short of last year's attendance; all that we observed amongst the numerous company being Lieutenant-Colonel Harfield, Captain Kenyon Stow (5th Dragoon Guards), and the Junior Lieutenant, Mr. Arthur Peat. This was not as it should be. In contradistinction to last year, pink and blue dresses were the exception, white and cream-coloured satin dresses, all short, with here and there long dark dresses, profusely trimmed with beautiful point lace, being most in favour with the ladies. The band of the regiment, under their accomplished bandmaster, Mr. Graves, added greatly to the solid enjoyment of the evening, and the selection of dance music from the popular programmes of the day showed the hand of a master. In connection with the corps we may add that, owing mainly to the munificence of Major Tritton (the President), a club called the Yeomanry Cavalry Club has been within the last few months established at Brighton, and such has been its success that it is in contemplation to establish a similar one in Hanover-square, W. Among its vice-presidents we already see the names of General Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., General Cameron Shute, C.B., Lieut.-General Whitmore, C.B., Major-General Sir G. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Gustavus Hume (Royal Body Guard), Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., Sir Albert Sassoon, Colonel Lempriere, R.E., Colonel Mussenden (Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry), Captain Buller, R.N., the Ex-Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman D. Smith, J.P., D.L.), Mr. Alderman Davey, J.P., Mr. V. F. Bennett Stanford, &c. The club is fitted up in the most sumptuous manner, and attached to it is a capacious hall, nicely decorated and well lighted, which is used weekly for dismounted drill, and more often for ordinary athletics. At the west end of the hall there is also a nicely fitted gallery, from which drills, &c., may be viewed by visitors with the greatest comfort. This will, no doubt, be specially attractive to visitors at the Queen of Watering-places.

The first annual *conversazione*, at the Salt Schools, Saltaire, took place at the Institute on the 19th inst., when, as usual, all classes of the community had the opportunity of enjoying the recreative advantages of this splendid institution. Additional interest was attached to the event this year by the presence of the Earl and Countess of Bective, the governors having invited them because of Lady Bective's untiring exertions on behalf of British manufactures. The programme included a ball in the Victoria Hall and reading-room. It was desired by the governors that ladies attending the *conversazione* should, on the first evening, appear in dresses made from materials of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh manufacture, and this wish was complied with, the Bradford ladies loyally patronising the Bradford looms. The result was most satisfactory. Blues of delicate shades, creams, soft pinks, and white were the dominating colours among the young ladies' dresses; ruby, gold, and red among the dowagers'. Soft woollens prevailed, and many of the dresses of clinging materials, such as nun's veiling, were decidedly pretty. The Earl and Countess of Bective arrived at the hall from Milner Field, accompanied by their host and hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Titus Salt, at nine o'clock, and Lady Bective shortly after joined a quadrille, with Colonel Clayton for partner. The rooms were lighted with electric lamps, the decorations left nothing to be desired, and the supper, served in the gymnasium, was excellent. A dramatic performance was given in the lecture-hall, under the direction of Mr. Ernest Schutt, the comedietta, *Cut off with a Shilling*, being selected, and ably played by Miss Robinson, Mr. Leather, and Mr. Godwin. At the conclusion, Lady Bective presented Miss Robinson with a bouquet of lilies of the valley. In compliance with the desire of the governors of the Salt Schools, the Countess of Bective appeared in a dress made entirely of English materials. It consisted of white sateen, tulle, ribbon, and silk; the train had the effect of a soft cloud of tulle; the bodice was a white satin jersey, fastened down with sash of white Surah, and studded closely with magnificent diamond stars, which also formed the headdress; long tan gloves, and tan shoes. Lady Isabel Clayton wore a white sateen dress, covered with white lace over tulle, looped up in festoons, with white satin bows studded with diamond Louis XIV. buttons, the front trimmed in points, with tulle plissées and silver fringe, the bodice of silvered brocade, studded with diamonds; diamond star ornaments around the head and neck; pale grey Suède mousquetaire gloves, white satin embroidered shoes. Lady Julia Wombwell wore coral-pink nun's veiling, trimmed with silk fringe to match; square bodice, with Alençon lace and white chrysanthemums. The Misses Wombwell wore white nun's veiling, trimmed with Virginian creeper. Mrs. Titus Salt wore Japanese yellow cashmere, trimmed with lace flounces, and cream ostrich feathers; sleeves of cream sprigged net, and a large white aigrette fastened by a diamond pin on the shoulder; pearl ornaments, and a wreath of white bouvardia in the hair. Mrs. Edward Salt wore an underskirt of striped satin and silk; upper skirt, paniers, and bodice of nun's veiling, trimmed with lace and natural flowers, all fastened with diamond pins; diamond, sapphire, and pearl ornaments. At the second *conversazione*, which took place the following evening, Lady Bective wore pale blue satin and tulle; the skirt a mass of small flounces, made brilliant by being profusely powdered with diamond buckles sewn on to bows of blue satin; blue shoes and long tan gloves; diamond and pearl studs in the hair; necklace of rows of pearls. Miss Bridson wore pale lemon-coloured muslin, trimmed with a new silk Nottingham lace; the sleeves tied with bows of pale blue satin ribbon, which matched a sash and band round the waist; the top of the bodice embroidered in pearls; the same ornaments round the throat, and in the hair. These dresses, as well as those worn by the guests, were composed of fabrics of British manufacture. Lady Bective, Lady Isabel Clayton, and Miss Bridson carried immense bouquets of white flowers, one of the three being composed entirely of lilies of the valley, and two of sprays of white spirea, with foliage. The three *conversaziones* were a great success, and were attended each night by over 600 people.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed in doubtful cases, but never where the light is a quotation.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

1. R eal M
2. O ttaw A
3. S i R
4. E nnu I
5. M ari E
6. A rthu R
7. R ome O
8. I si S
9. E vangelin E

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Alice, Cave Lupum, Chestnut, Cipher, Dinah, Elsie, Etak, Heene, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Hero, Iris, Jib, Ketha, Knole, Katydid, Lavecrep, Lathyrn, Magnet, M.A.E.B., Mac, Noremac, Pegasus, Pirate King, Peewit, Quiz, Roslyn, Vieille Miss, Wylmcote, X., Zanga, Zulus, and Zenobia.—34 correct, 28 incorrect, total, 62.

An anonymous correspondent claims the Acrostic "Clap Trap," but as the letter is not signed the Editor cannot investigate it.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

In spite of January's fog and rain,
The garden still has charms and e'en the lane.

1.

My first light is a nineteenth century passion,
Seen where "the mirror is held up to" fashion.

2.

But how, in these hard times to see the play!
Armed with my second, you'll have nought to pay.

3.

Having gained entrance, by the magic word,
"Survey mankind from China" to my third.

4.

Only in case of fire or panic fear,
See that my fourth are easy, plain, and clear.

5.

That warning's meant to dwell on at your leisure,
But not to lay my fifth upon your pleasure.

6.

Then you'll enjoy my sixth and find this rhyme,
One most appropriate to Christmas time.

PEGASUS.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

Consols closed for money at 99¼ to 99⅜, and at 99⅜ to 100 for the account.

The sum of £122,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank, of which £92,000 was for Paris and the balance for Monte Video.

According to a telegram from Dublin a leading stockbroker of that city has failed, with liabilities believed to be very heavy, one Dublin bank being reported to be a creditor for £100,000.

Several heavy failures were announced in the "House," one of which is of some importance, the liabilities being estimated at £80,000. At the close of the day it was officially notified that the following were declared defaulters:—Messrs. Da Costa and Fuld, Mr. Joseph Da Silva, Messrs. Manners, Sutton, and Graham, Messrs. Nathan and Hertz, and Mr. Charles C. P. Ray (trading as Charles Ray and Co.).

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